

NATO's Proposals Aim to Accelerate East-West Treaty

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a move to speed an East-West conventional arms accord, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization this week will propose wide-ranging constraints on military maneuvers by both sides, plus unprecedented inspections at thousands of European weapons depots and factories, according to U.S. officials and allied diplomats.

They said the proposals had been developed in an effort to meet the tight deadline set by President George Bush, who said in June that an East-West treaty slashing conventional forces could be reached within six months to a year.

Introduction of the proposals, at least in outline form, will round out the West's general formulation of how the reductions should proceed, sources said, and allow negotiators to concentrate on drafting actual treaty language.

Several alliance disputes were overcome, observers said, as NATO representatives struggled in Brussels to complete the proposals before negotiations resume on Thursday in Vienna.

A few key disputes are unlikely to be settled by then, and the proposals will likely be presented "with some holes," according to one official.

The heart of the new proposals is one for verifying compliance with treaty provisions that would limit the number of tanks, artillery, ar-

mored troop carriers, helicopters and combat aircraft that may be retained by each of the 23 nations involved.

Analysis said the project would require far more extensive on-site inspections than the U.S.-Soviet Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty signed in 1987, which encompassed 161 sites worldwide. The new conventional forces inspections, in contrast, will encompass virtually every military installation from the Urals to the Atlantic coast, an area greater than the continental United States.

The explanation for these inspections lies in the broader scope and different aims of the proposed new agreement, diplomats said. Unlike the INF Treaty, designed to eliminate two classes of nuclear missiles worldwide, the new conventional forces accord will only trim the number of five classes of arms deployed within the prescribed zones.

Production of these arms can continue inside and outside the zones, creating enhanced opportunities for cheating, observers said, albeit none with so great an impact as in the illicit production of nuclear weapons.

Observers said that U.S. and allied officials have crafted a project in which both sides initially would exchange extensive information about the structure of their forces, the number of treaty-limited items they retain, and the number and

See ARMS, Page 6



A LOADED ISSUE IN SOUTH AFRICA — Riot policemen taking aim at protesters Wednesday outside Cape Town, where black youths battled security forces as whites voted in segregated parliamentary elections. Millions of blacks

throughout the country stayed away from work to protest their exclusion from the voting in what anti-apartheid leaders called the biggest strike in South African history. The ruling National Party was expected to win the poll. Page 2.

U.S. Quits Embassy In Beirut

Helicopters Take Staff to Cyprus To Evade Protest

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — All U.S. diplomats and embassy workers were evacuated by army helicopters Wednesday, a day after Lebanese Christians demonstrated at the embassy to press Washington to restrain Syrian military action.

In 14 years of civil war, it was the first time that Washington has pulled an embassy staff out of Lebanon.

Ambassador John McCarthy and about 25 staffers were airlifted out of the barricaded and fortified compound at 7:30 A.M. Wednesday and flown to Cyprus. The evacuation was carried out 18 hours after demonstrators blocked the main gates of the embassy, located in forested hills of the Christian-occupied suburb of Oakar.

The student-demonstrators — supporters of the Lebanese Army commander, General Michel Aoun, and his efforts to get Syrian troops out of Lebanon — said they had contemplated cutting off embassy water and fuel supplies "to give the Americans a taste of the blockade the Lebanese have been subjected to by Syria."

After the three helicopters landed safely in Cyprus on Wednesday, the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia said the United States was not abandoning Lebanon. "Personnel will return when the situation permits," he said. "The move was in response to deteriorating local circumstances which no longer permitted the embassy to function effectively."

A State Department spokeswoman, Margaret Tutwiler, cited as a reason for the pullout a reported statement by General Aoun to a French newspaper that "perhaps he should take 20 American hostages." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"We have a responsibility to ensure the safety of our personnel," she said. "We plan to go back to Beirut as soon as conditions permit. The evacuation does not represent a diminution of our intention to try to help Lebanon in its time of trouble."

An organizer, Jibril Tucini, declared the sit-in ended shortly after noon Tuesday and termed the operation peaceful, pointing out that no protester had been allowed to take part with a weapon, not even a stick.

Mr. Tucini, the son of Ghassan Tucini, a newspaper publisher and editor and Lebanon's former ambassador to the United Nations, explained that no hostage-taking had been intended; the demonstrators had sought U.S. recognition of the contested government of General Aoun.

Mr. Tucini, 31, the coordinator of a "support movement for liberation," said that Mr. McCarthy would not be allowed to return to Lebanon unless he presented his diplomatic credentials to General Aoun's government, which opposes the Syrian-backed mainly Muslim cabinet headed by Salim Hoss.

Mr. McCarthy, who arrived in Lebanon last year amid a constitutional crisis and divided government, was never accredited. Referring to the ambassador as "citizen McCarthy," Mr. Tucini accused him of "trying to drive a wedge between the Lebanese."

As for the General Aoun said that the commander had been angered by reports that Mr. McCarthy had been encouraging more moderate Lebanese deputies and politicians

See BEIRUT, Page 6

EC Warns of Delays by 6 Nations in Move Toward Unity

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community warned Wednesday that "worrying delays" by six member countries threatened the creation of a single market after 1992.

A report adopted by the EC Commission said that only seven of the 68 single-market measures that should by now have come into force throughout the community have been fully implemented by the 12 member countries.

The report said Spain and Portu-

gal, the community's newest members, were well behind in implementing the latest EC decisions.

This is partly because they had still not completed the adoption of existing EC rules and practices following their entry into the community at the beginning of 1986.

By contrast, the smaller but equally worrying delays of Greece, Italy, Belgium and Ireland are less explicable, the report added.

All member states, even those which had actively campaigned for

liberalization of air and other transport services, are behind schedule in implementing EC decisions, the report said.

But Britain and Denmark, often regarded as the least enthusiastic about EC integration, were among those with the best records.

The commission called on the European Parliament to help in pushing community members to speed up preparation of the single market. EC law is paramount throughout the community and the member

states are obliged to implement EC directives through national laws and regulations. The 1992 program consists of 279 directives, more than half of which have been adopted by member governments.

France moved Wednesday to lower its top rate of value-added tax, in line with a directive. (Page 14) The community's internal market commissioner, Martin Bangemann, said it was essential to avoid any unforeseen delay in the single market program.

"The most difficult problems do not now lie in Brussels but on the level of putting into effect and applying community measures in the member states," he said.

But the report went further. Noting that EC leaders regularly proclaim that the single market drive is irreversible, it said: "This problem could affect the credibility of the community's political will and thus throw into question the irreversibility of the process."

The report noted that the prob-

lem could get worse since many of the measures due to take effect over the coming year — including the crucial step of abolishing exchange controls and freeing capital movements — require parliamentary action in the member states.

Still, the report said that even when EC directives are translated into national law, a "nitpicking interpretation of the rules" by national bureaucracies often results.

(Reuters, AP)

Bush's Modest Drug Proposal: More of the Same

By Michael Isikoff
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has proposed a relatively modest escalation in the war on drugs that mostly restates existing federal programs while placing new burdens on state and local police departments and South American governments to carry on the fight.

The Bush plan would provide only a few new resources in the one area where the federal government has played a pre-eminent role in the

past: stopping drugs at the border. Instead, the program aims to shore up the two fronts in the drug war where the U.S. government has the least direct responsibility and is

NEWS ANALYSIS

even less able to affect the course of events: the jungles of South America and the streets of U.S. cities.

Mr. Bush presented his plan Tuesday night in a nationally televised address.

Although he touted his program as a \$7.9 billion effort, the plan proposes only \$717 million in

spending authority above what he has already recommended. And much of that new money will be so dispersed across the country that it is likely to have little direct impact in any one community, according to mayors and law enforcement officials.

"After this goes through 50 states and 10,000 cities, you're talking about peanuts," said J. Thomas Cochran, executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. "The money is just not going to get there."

Mr. Bush described drug abuse

as the "gravest domestic threat facing our nation."

His program, drafted by the director of national drug control policy, William J. Bennett, was praised by some drug professionals for clearly focusing federal efforts on combating crack cocaine, which they believe is causing the most problems in the cities. The plan is a

See BUSH, Page 6

Many Democrats find the new strategy falling short, especially in its level of funding. Page 3.

Hard-Line Vietnam Chides Poland and Hungary

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — As debate intensifies in the Communist world over changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Vietnam has denounced Poland and Hungary for allowing non-Communists to gain a share of power and has vowed to crush any accommodation of Western-style democracy.

Implicit in recent statements by Vietnamese leaders and official media, analysts said Wednesday, is

a warning that longstanding ties between socialist states in Europe and Indochina will be undermined if democracy deepens.

Some diplomats and experts said

No dramatic change can be expected in Czechoslovakia, the Prague authorities say. Page 2.

that Asian Communist regimes' opposition to political liberalization in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union could provide fresh impetus

for overcoming divisions between China and North Korea on the one hand and Vietnam and Laos on the other.

"Despite seemingly irreconcilable differences over Cambodia," a Western diplomat based in Bangkok said, "there has been a marked improvement in recent months in relations between China and Laos, and, to a lesser extent, between China and Vietnam."

The diplomat added that concern among Asian Communist gov-

ernments about growth of political pluralism in Eastern Europe, and Moscow's readiness to grant political concessions in the Soviet Union, "might serve to hasten the closing of ranks between socialist states in Asia."

Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of Vietnam's Communist Party, warned Friday that "we resolutely reject pluralism, a multiparty system and opposition parties."

"Any such adventure," he said,

See VIETNAM, Page 6



Lebanese Christian militants demonstrating at the U.S. Embassy.

Giant Nets Are Killing More Whales

Mediterranean Fishermen Adopt Tactic Used in Pacific

By Marliese Simons
New York Times Service

ROME — Ignoring pleas from scientists and government officials, Mediterranean commercial fishermen have joined those from Pacific nations in the large-scale killing of whales, dolphins and turtles through the use of huge drift nets.

"A real bagel has to be handmade," said Mr. Moskowitz, 69, and a third-generation baker. "The machine pulverizes the dough. It seems to change the makeup of the bagel. When rubbing the dough by hand, you can't apply that much pressure. If it's soft it's not a bagel. If you want a soft bagel, buy a roll."

The new-found versatility of bagels as a bread product has contributed to another change: the shrinking of the bagel hole — customers want an unbroken surface.

If they order a pizza bagel they do not want the tomato sauce dripping through the hole onto their lap. Restaurants and other food outlets are requesting bagels with little holes, or no holes at all.

Mr. Moskowitz demurs.

"A bagel," he said, "comes with a hole."

disrupted navigation in the busy Mediterranean waters off France, Italy and Spain.

The nets have forced boaters to make large detours, and because they are often poorly marked, they have damaged outboard motors and endangered smaller craft.

Along the same coasts in France and Italy, scientists in the last two years have recorded more than 200 dead whales and dolphins showing net markings and having their fins, flippers and tails slashed.

Turtles have been found with amputated front legs. The fishermen mutilate the animals, dead or alive, to untangle them from the nylon filaments, French and Italian Coast Guard officials said.

This slaughter is just the tip of the iceberg, said Giuseppe Notarbartolo, who belongs to a network of marine zoologists monitoring the animal strandings in Italy. "We could count only the animals that did not sink."

The drift-net technology has caused confrontations between the United States and the Asian seas, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

Washington has threatened the three Asian nations with trade sanctions, charging that their drift-net operations are seriously threatening marine life and depleting stocks of American salmon.

Agreements have just been concluded with Japan and Taiwan, but South Korea still faces a possible boycott of all its fish exports to the United States.

In the Mediterranean, scientists assert, the huge nets are compounding the threats to a fragile sea already strained by large coastal populations, pollution and dwindling fish supplies.

Scientists from several European countries meeting in Rome last month said they would demand that the European Community ban the nets and seek an agreement with Mediterranean nations outside the EC.

"The Mediterranean already has a highly impoverished fauna because of overexploitation and abuse," said William Perrin, a specialist in whales and dolphins. "With those nets, we will see a decimation of what is left."

Klosk

Lubbers Wins Dutch Election

THE HAGUE (AP) — The Christian Democrats of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers won a national election Wednesday, assuring a third term for the longest serving Dutch leader in 30 years.

The party ran on a platform of environmental cleanup, government austerity and industrial revitalization. Page 6.



Georges Simenon, who created Inspector Maigret, is dead at 86.

Page 3.

General News

A Palestinian economy, separate from Israel's, is starting to emerge.

Page 5.

Science

Adding fiber to the diet can shrink polyps in the intestine, reducing the risk of cancer, researchers have found. Page 7.

Business/Finance

The dollar fell, depressed by fears of central-bank intervention.

Page 11.

Down Close

	The Dollar in New York
Down 24.89	DM 1.975
	Pound 1.5525
	Yen 146.11
	FF 6.6525

Times Change and Bagels Change. So Lotsa Lox

By Daniel Young
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The clash between old and new, tradition and progress, that befell Bell Bagels in Brooklyn started when J.J. Bell wanted to experiment with an oven that both steams and bakes bagels, eliminating the step of boiling them before baking.

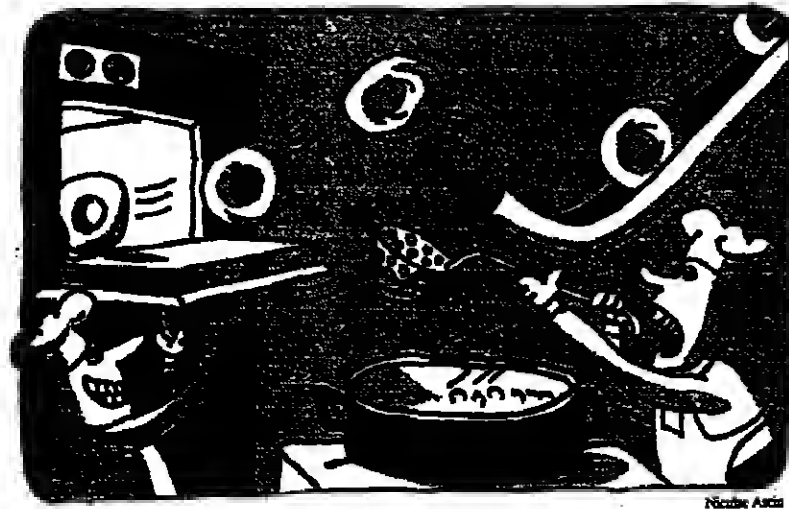
His father, the son of a bagel baker from Poland, was opposed. "It's not the way to make a bagel," said Marty Bell, speaking from more than 40 years' experience. His son said he pleaded with his father, once even on his knees: "You've got to move with the times."

A younger generation, prevailing as J.J. Bell ultimately did, is adapting the beloved bagel to a rapidly expanding market. Once known as the concrete doughnut, the bagel is becoming softer and lighter. And its hole is shrinking.

The assimilated bagel was designed to appeal to a U.S. public accustomed to soft breads.

"They're used to hamburger rolls, hot-dog buns and white bread," said Broniey Gadman, president of Bakery Machinery Distributors, the company that introduced bagel-steaming equipment in 1982.

"They prefer a less crusty, less chewy,



Boiling water, when they were placed on the long wooden boards, put in an oven and turned once during baking.

Automation can eliminate most of those steps.

The Gadman concern makes a machine that shapes the bagels and a rack over that uses steam to simulate the boiling. The

oven can also be used for parbaking — a process in which bagels are three-quarters baked, then frozen and shipped to supermarkets and other outlets around the United States.

Purists might object to Mr. Gadman's definition of a New York-style bagel. Many bakers are resisting the steam machine. A few, including Abe Moskowitz of Bagel Oasis in Queens, still shape the bagels by hand.

"A real bagel has to be handmade," said Mr. Moskowitz, 69, and a third-generation baker. "The machine pulverizes the dough. It seems to change the makeup of the bagel. When rubbing the dough by hand, you can't apply that much pressure. If it's soft it's not a bagel. If you want a soft bagel, buy a roll."

The new-found versatility of bagels as a bread product has contributed to another change: the shrinking of the bagel hole — customers want an unbroken surface.

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Czechoslovak Leaders Rule Out Dramatic Change

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

PRAGUE — In a time of dramatic change in much of Eastern Europe, "no dramatic change in the situation in Czechoslovakia can be expected," the government spokesman insists.

"Dramatic" is the key word: Communist Czechoslovakia, unlike Poland and Hungary, is not going to ask the opposition to help find a way out of its political and economic mess.

Instead, officials here say, the Communist Party will gradually replace centralized economic planning with greater individual initiative, and leave its implacable opponents to wither away.

The question is how long Czechoslovakia, like East Germany and Romania, can isolate itself from the political turmoil in the Soviet Union and other parts of Eastern Europe.

In their attitudes toward the economic problems facing the country, some Czechoslovak experts in good standing with the government speak very much the same language as some dissidents.

"The central planning system is not capable of producing technical progress, or welfare, in the final analysis," said Karl Dyber of the Forecasting Institute of the Academy of Sciences.

"There is no real economic growth. When you think of where we were just after World War II, we were on a level with Austria. Now, we are sorely behind, and on the wrong track."

Mr. Dyber added that a formerly well-trained work force had also been "spoiled" over the years.

"Sooner or later, we have to introduce real market-oriented economic reforms," he said. "We should start immediately, while the economy is still strong enough."

He described the more cautious economic plans the government is to introduce in January as "halfhearted reform, which will probably bring us closer to the crisis."

"For real reform, there is a need for significant political change," he said. "Without creating trust between the politicians and the population, nothing will happen."

That is from a scientist in good government standing.

But in substance, it was not much different from what Jiri Dienstbier, a former journalist and now one of Czechoslovakia's most prominent dissidents, said in a separate interview a few hours later.

"Bosnia and Moravia had 65 percent of all the Austro-Hungarian Empire's industrial strength before 1918," he said.

"Now, we are at the technological level of the 1950s and 1960s, with a few exceptions which are insignificant. There are factories with prewar machinery."

"It isn't Bulgaria or Poland — there'll always be enough to eat," Mr. Dienstbier added. "But there is the huge, dead body of the system. The problem is how to remove it."

In a recent interview with the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia, Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec acknowledged the need for change.

"It is true that in overcoming the consequences of the crisis developments of the end of the 1960s, economic reforms were halted for a long time," he said.

Although attempts then to adapt the communist economic system in changing real-

ities were basically correct, he added, today many officials regarded them as mistakes.

"It is not easy to break such deeply rooted ideas, very often connected with faithfulness to the ideals of socialism," Mr. Adamec said in Izvestia. "But without that, we won't be able to move forward."

The ample supplies of meat, fruit and vegetables in the stores give an impression of relative economic well-being, but officials, diplomats and dissidents say it is misleading.

"There was basically a gentlemen's agreement that if the population would keep their noses out of politics, the government would keep their standard of living high," a Western diplomat said.

"The question is, how long they can continue?"

Jan Lipavsky, an editor of the Communist Party newspaper Rude Pravo, also acknowledged a need for change.

"The situation on the internal market is worse than it was five years ago," he said.

"We want to eliminate stagnation, and I think we should use democratization as a means. But we cannot afford many mistakes."

Whites Vote As Millions Protest in South Africa

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — White South Africans voted Wednesday in a segregated election for Parliament that the governing National Party of acting President Frederik W. de Klerk will set the stage for historic political change.

Millions of blacks protested their exclusion from the electoral process by staging a general strike that brought business to a virtual standstill in parts of the country.

Anti-apartheid leaders said it was the biggest general strike in South African history, exceeding a walkout staged last year to protest the state of emergency imposed in 1986 to put down two years of civil turmoil.

An estimated 80 percent of 3.1 million white voters were expected to cast ballots in what predictions say could be the closest parliamentary election since the National Party came to power in 1948.

But the Nationalists were expected to win easily, even if their 72-percent majority in the white legislature is slightly reduced.

Challenges were expected to come both from the liberal opposition Democratic Party, which now has 20 seats, and the white supremacist Conservative Party, which has 23 seats.

More than 90 percent of black workers stayed at home Wednesday in major cities, and many schools in black townships were closed in the second day of a boycott campaign called to protest balloting for separate white, Indian and mixed-race chambers of Parliament, according to employer organizations and spokesmen for transportation services.

The Independent Labor Monitoring Group said two to three million blacks failed to report to work nationwide, considerably more than stayed at home Tuesday in the first day of the anti-election protest.

From 85 to 100 percent of black workers in the Durban area refused to work, according to John Pohl, executive director of the Durban Chamber of Industries. In Johannesburg, the Associated Chambers of Commerce reported that the strike was "quite obviously very, very substantial."

In contrast to predictions by the national police command in Pretoria, there were relatively few clashes between the police and black protesters during the voting.

The police used tear gas and rubber whips to disperse a crowd near an Indian polling station in the Reiger Park township near Boksburg, a mining town east of Johannesburg, and the authorities arrested 13 anti-election protesters at a polling place in Durban.

The police also reported scattered incidents of stone throwing in the Transvaal and Cape provinces, but there were none of the kind of large-scale street confrontations that have been characteristic of the Cape Flats area northeast of Cape Town in the last month.

The election campaign was largely overshadowed by the "defiance campaign" called by the Mass Democratic Movement, a loose coalition of anti-apartheid groups whose activities were severely restricted in February 1988 under the government's emergency decrees.

The campaign began with an Aug. 2 attempt by black patients to admit themselves at the emergency ward of the segregated Johannesburg General Hospital.

The defiance revival intensified, gradually merging with black protests against the elections as in numbers not matched since the political upheavals of 1984-85, non-whites poured into the streets and onto segregated beaches to demonstrate nonviolently against apartheid and an election that they said would perpetuate the government's policy of racial separation.

More often than not, the protesters were quickly set upon by riot policemen with leashed dogs, rubber whips, tear gas and water cannon.

The confrontations gave the National Party an emotive issue in the final stages of the political campaign, based until then largely on an amorphous five-year plan for cautious change on apartheid.

Mr. de Klerk, Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok and other cabinet ministers sought to link the unrest to the Democratic Party's often declared sympathy with the Mass Democratic Movement, and with the highly publicized visits that some Democratic candidates made to Lusaka, Zambia, to meet with leaders of the outlawed African National Congress.

Democratic leaders acknowledged that their party's momentum was slowed by the civil turmoil, as well as by the abrupt resignation last month of President Pieter W. Botha.

Mr. de Klerk's rise to the position of acting president instantly gave him an aura of a statesman, which he capitalized on by making additional official visits to black-ruled African states for the purpose of promoting regional détente.

Almost overnight, the National Party shifted its campaign, appealing to white voters to "give de Klerk a chance" to negotiate an end to racial conflict in South Africa.

For its part, the Conservative Party urged voters, in effect, to vote their fears and not their hopes, citing the defiance campaign as evidence that the government had gone "soft" on security and warning that the National Party's program for political change was a "recipe for a black government."

WORLD BRIEFS

Nonaligned Nations Spar on Issues

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Afghanistan and Pakistan traded accusations Wednesday of prolonging the Afghan civil war as diplomats of the Nonaligned Movement worked on a series of statements to paper over their differences on regional conflicts.

Officials reached compromise positions on issues ranging from Cyprus in Cambodia but gave no sign of real progress in solving the disputes.

The Afghan president, Major General Najib, accused Islamabad of waging armed aggression and state terrorism against Afghanistan, by supplying arms to the mujahidin resistance groups. Nusrat Bhutto, the Pakistani delegate and mother of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, rejected General Najib's proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan as "a desperate attempt to use this movement as a political barricade against the desires of the Afghan people."

East German Refugees Flee Hungary

BUDAPEST (AP) — At least 30 of the thousands of East Germans waiting for a chance to be transferred to the West gave up Tuesday night and crossed illegally into Austria.

Austrian Red Cross officials said the East Germans had made the risky overnight dash across a portion of the Hungarian-Austrian border where Hungary began dismantling fortifications in May. However, there are still barbed wire and other barriers along some stretches.

In Budapest, two East German diplomats sought to persuade their defiant countrymen to return home, setting up camp outside a tent community sheltering some of 5,500 would-be emigrants to West Germany.

Talgo Train Crash Kills 5 in Spain

AVILA, Spain (Reuters) — A crowded express train slammed into a freight train halted at a station in central Spain on Wednesday, killing five persons and injuring 59.

The Talgo passenger express, heading from Madrid to the northern town of Gijon, was traveling at 100 kph to 140 kph (60 mph to 85 mph) when it smashed into the rear of the other train.

Passengers said the driver, who died in the crash, braked seconds before the collision. A spokesman for the rail company said five died in the crash at the station of Arevalo, about 120 kilometers (75 miles) north of Madrid. Fourteen persons were seriously injured.

Seoul Riot Police Disperse Students

SEOUL (APF) — About 2,000 riot policemen firing tear gas stormed a Seoul university campus Wednesday to break up an anti-government rally and frustrated attempt to arrest a student leader, witnesses said.

The police failed to catch Moon Kwang Myong, 23, the vice president of the National Student Representatives Federation, who made a fiery speech before about 3,000 students from dozens of universities gathered at the Seoul National University campus.

When the assault began Mr. Moon was led away by his student bodyguards as other students battled the police for nearly two hours with sticks and stones.

India Troops Intervene in Troubles

GAUHATI, India (Reuters) — The Indian Army was called in Wednesday to restore order in a northeast Indian town after clashes between Bodo tribesmen demanding their own state and Muslim immigrants to Assam, the police said.

Despite agreement last month to work out a political solution to the seven-month Bodo agitation, in which more than 500 people have been killed, fighting has continued.

The clashes, first between Muslims and Bodos, who have concentrated their attacks on the predominantly Hindu Assamese majority, were at their worst on Tuesday, the police said. At least 40 houses were burned and four persons, killed, three of them Bodos dragged out of a bus, beaten up and thrown into a river, the police said.

Bakker Ruled Competent to Be Tried

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina (AP) — A federal judge ruled Wednesday that Jim Bakker was competent to stand trial after a psychiatrist testified that the television evangelist was not mentally ill but merely had a panic attack when he finally grasped his downfall.

U.S. District Judge Robert Potter made his ruling after a hearing for which Mr. Bakker was brought to court from a prison psychiatric unit in leg irons and handcuffs. He was committed for psychiatric evaluation last week after his personal psychiatrist said he was hallucinating and covering with his head under a couch.

Mr. Bakker, who resigned from his PTL ministry in 1987 in a sex and money scandal, went on trial Aug. 28 on conspiracy and fraud charges. Prosecutors said he used nearly \$4 million in ministry funds to live in high style. If convicted, he could receive 120 years in prison and more than \$5 million in fines.

Corrections

An article in the Sept. 1 editions about a steel process using nitrogen as an alloy misidentified the parent company of Garrett Automotive. It is Allied Signal Inc.

Because of an editing error, an interview with Carla A. Hills in the Sept. 4 editions misstated the period in which she is to visit European cities. She will arrive in Europe on Sept. 10.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Twenty-one European airlines have proposed a continental air control system to replace the national systems currently in place. The airlines called on governments to convene a conference to set a timetable for creating the single system. The Brussels-based Association of European Airlines said that Europe's present fragmented approach, based on 22 control systems with 42 centers, was costly and inefficient.

American Airlines is to start a route Nov. 2 between Zurich and Stuttgart, the company announced in Zurich on Wednesday. (APF) Sabena canceled about 15 international flights Wednesday because of a slowdown by cabin crew, a spokesman said in Brussels. (Reuters)

Cyprus has stepped up security at airports, ports and embassies after being warned of possible terror attacks, the interior minister, Christodoulos Veniamin, said Wednesday. (Reuters)

A strike by Paris fire fighters at the main airports continued Wednesday, although airline officials said average delays were only 20 minutes. Unions were due to resume talks with management over their demand for better pay and conditions. (APF)

Tourist revenue for France this year is expected to amount to around 35 billion francs (\$5.22 billion), breaking all records, the tourism minister, Olivier Stirn, said Wednesday. He attributed the sharp rise to celebrations of the bicentennial of the French Revolution. (APF)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	COND.		HIGH	LOW	COND.
Amsterdam	51	38	F	Bangkok	82	72	T
Athens	51	38	F	Beijing	72	52	C
Berlin	51	38	F	Hong Kong	82	72	T
Bombay	82	72	T	Manila	82	72	T
Brussels	51	38	F	New Delhi	82	72	T
Buenos Aires	51	38	F	Seoul	82	72	T
Cairo	82	72	T	Shanghai	82	72	T
Canton	82	72	T	Singapore	82	72	T
Cebu	82	72	T	Tokyo	82	72	T
Colon	82	72	T				
Hankow	82	72	T	AFRICA			
Hong Kong	82	72	T				
Kobe	82	72	T	Algiers	82	72	T
London	51	38	F	Cape Town	82	72	T
Los Angeles	82	72	T	Conakry	82	72	T
Madrid	51	38	F	Havana	82	72	T
Moscow	51	38	F	Lagos	82	72	T
New York	82	72	T	Nairobi	82	72	T
Paris	51	38	F	Tripoli	82	72	T
Rangoon	82	72	T				
San Francisco	82	72	T	LATIN AMERICA			
Shanghai	82	72	T				
Singapore	82	72	T	Buenos Aires	82	72	T
Tokyo	82	72	T	Caracas	82	72	T
				La Paz	82	72	T
MIDDLE EAST				NORTH AMERICA			
Amman	82	72	T	Atlanta	82	72	T
Baghdad	82	72	T	Boston	82	72	T
Bahia	82	72	T	Chicago	82	72	T
Bombay	82	72	T	Dallas	82	72	T
Buenos Aires	82	72	T	Denver	82	72	T
Cairo	82	72	T	Houston	82	72	T
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Many Democrats Find Drug Strategy Lacking, Especially in Financing

By James Barron

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many Democrats across the United States have criticized President George Bush's \$7.9 billion drug control strategy as being short on toughness, innovation and, most of all, money.

Some Democratic state and local officials applauded the overall thrust of the president's message, which called for a shift in focus from stopping drugs at the border to targeting traffickers on the street.

But they faulted Mr. Bush on the specifics, saying that his proposals did not provide enough funds to help state and local governments do their part.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, echoed that theme in the Democrats' official response to the president's nationally televised address.

"In a nutshell," Mr. Biden said, "the president's plan does not include enough police officers to catch the violent thugs, enough prosecutors to convict them, enough judges to sentence them or enough prison cells to put them away for a long time."

He called for an international strike force to arrest foreign drug dealers.

"Let's go after the drug lords where they live," he said. "There must be no safe haven for these narco-terrorists, and they must know it."

Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York complained that the president was asking for only a fraction of the \$166 billion that he pushed through Congress to rescue the savings and loan industry, even though the drug problem was far more urgent in human terms.

"With thousands of our children already lost and millions more at risk," Mr. Cuomo said, "the president proposes federal resources to fight drugs only slightly greater than those authorized by Congress last year."

But among Republicans, the president's speech drew high marks for what Governor George Deukmejian of California called its emphasis on "user accountability."

And Governor Bob Martinez of Florida, who heads a committee of the National Governors' Association on drug use and trafficking, said he was pleased that Mr. Bush appeared to be moving toward a global assault on drug dealers.

"He indicated clearly that he has spoken to the leadership in Germany and Great Britain and Japan, and is beginning to elicit worldwide support for the initiative to fight the war on drugs," said Mr. Mar-

nez, who attended a White House briefing before the president's speech. "Only a president can do that."

Mr. Bush's strategy for fighting drugs calls for the government to do more of what it has been doing, with only marginal success, for years: build more prisons, make more arrests, pay for more treatment centers and intensify efforts to break up drug-trafficking organizations.

The president rejects the notion espoused by many Democratic lawmakers and experts on drug abuse that there needs to be a vast shift in resources from attacking the drug supply to emphasizing prevention and treatment.

Roughly 70 percent of the Bush plan is for efforts to contain the drug supply and enforce laws against illegal drugs; the rest is for treatment and prevention. That ratio has been much the same since the presidency of Richard Nixon.

To critics of the plan, Mr. Bush's strategy is a familiar refrain. "I have a feeling of time warp," said Jack A. Blum, a former special counsel on narcotics for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "Nelson Rockefeller started all of this in 1968. It was replayed by Richard Nixon in the 1972 campaign. The Bush policy is modestly reworked Richard Nixon."



Bogotá technicians working to bulletproof cars at a company overloaded since drug reprisals began.

Georges Simenon, Author, Is Dead at 86

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service

Georges Simenon, 86, creator of the Inspector Maigret and one of the most widely read authors of the 20th century, died Monday at his home near Lausanne.

The Belgian-born writer had been ailing for some time. He owed his fame largely to the enormous success of his books starring Maigret.

Turning out novels in 10 days or so, he wrote, under his own name, 84 Maigrets and 136 other novels, in addition to 200 novellas written under pseudonyms early in his career. Over the years, his fiction was made into dozens of movies and television series.

Mr. Simenon also won critical acclaim for novels he wrote outside the detective genre — what he called "non-Maigrets." His writing was particularly praised for its psychological insights.

Mr. Simenon's crime novels eschewed the intricate problems and the ingenious deductions employed by many detective-story writers, and his sleuth was neither brilliant nor eccentric — such as Sherlock Holmes or Hercule Poirot.

Quite the contrary, Maigret was a rather ordinary man, domestic, happily married, fond of a pipe and a glass. In working on a case, he absorbed all the information he could, then mullied it over until he arrived at a solution, in which he relied chiefly on his knowledge of human character.

Mr. Simenon liked to keep his novels relatively short and focused on a few characters. He wrote in a terse French and was skilled at using a few words to describe things seen or felt.

He wrote more than a score of volumes of journals, reflections and reminiscences, including his autobiography "Mémoires Intimes." He also found time to write

more than 1,000 articles and short stories.

His admirers lost track of the sales of his books after they passed 50 million by 1969, but he is said to have been one of the world's most widely translated authors, with books translated into 55 languages and published in 39 countries.

The first Maigret was written after Mr. Simenon left his adopted home, Paris, in 1929 and went on a long cruise through European canals.

While the boat was temporarily laid up in the Netherlands, Mr. Simenon wrote the book on a portable typewriter perched on a wooden crate. It was titled, in French, "Petr-le-Letton," and, in one English edition, "Maigret and the Enigmatic Lett."

Mr. Simenon began turning out other Maigrets with characteristic speed, and soon the inspector's exploits were being read all over Europe. Maigrets kept appearing for five decades.

Many of Mr. Simenon's characters were lashed by compulsions of one kind or another. As for himself, Mr. Simenon freely admitted that he was driven by a compulsion to work as he did, scolding himself for days while the words poured out of him.

Other compulsions ruled his life as well. For many years he was a tireless philanthropist, and he provoked varied responses from critics by saying so in "Intimate Memoirs."

He said he had sex with 10,000 women, sometimes at the pace of three a day. He once wrote: "The goal of my endless quest, after all, was not a woman, but 'the woman,' the real one, loving and maternal at the same time, without artifice."

Another compulsion made him something of a nomad. All told, he lived more than 30 residences during his life, because, he said, again

and again he would get a feeling of emptiness, look at his surroundings, ask himself, "Why am I here?" — and move on. In the 1940s and 1950s, he spent 10 years in the United States, living variously in Connecticut, Florida, California and Arizona.

From 1963 until he announced his retirement as a novelist in 1973 because of ill health, he lived in a hilltop in Epalinges, Switzerland, above Lausanne.

Among his more highly praised novels were "Act of Passion," in which a physician strangles his mistress under the illusion that he is thus killing her sinitish nature while freeing her frightened-child aspect, and "The Snow Was Black," about a young man immersed in corruption who attracts a virginal young woman with the aim of corrupting her.

Mr. Simenon was the first of two children born to Henriette Brull

Simenon and Désiré Simenon in the industrial city of Liège in eastern Belgium.

After military service, he moved to Paris and then went to work for two years as secretary to a peripatetic French marquis. He began writing pulp stories, which he said were "not literature but little stories for the risqué weeklies."

Iran to Sow Mines on Border

Agence France-Press

TEHRAN — The Iranian authorities plan to sow mines along a border strip with Afghanistan and Pakistan next month as part of an anti-drug crusade, press reports said Wednesday. From Oct. 5, border guards will be ordered to fire on anyone found in the strip, which will be considered a closed military zone measuring 150 kilometers (93 miles) long by 5 kilometers wide.

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A Fresh Explosion in Medellín

U.S. Journalists Among 4 Hurt in Latest Drug Skirmish

The Associated Press

BOGOTÁ — A bomb exploded at a restaurant in the Colombian drug-trafficking center of Medellín, and the police said Wednesday that four people were injured, including two American journalists.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the blast, but drug lords recently declared war on the government after it began cracking down on them.

"These attacks are more of the terrorist escalation that we have been living through," a police spokeswoman said.

The bombings came Tuesday, shortly after the live broadcast in Colombia of a speech in which President George Bush outlined his program to fight drug abuse and trafficking.

Mr. Bush praised the Colombian government's two-and-a-half-week offensive.

Earlier Tuesday, bombs exploded at two banks in central Medellín, injuring seven people, the radio network Caracol reported.

In Bogotá, the mayor banned large public gatherings, fearing the attacks of drug gangs trying to halt the U.S.-backed crackdown, which

police say has virtually paralyzed Colombia's cocaine labs.

"The public order of the country, as well as that of the capital of the republic, has been notoriously threatened in recent days, putting the citizenry in imminent danger," said Mayor Andrés Pastrana in a decree Tuesday.

The mayor established a 60-day jail term and a \$150 fine for violators of order.

About six million of the country's 30 million people live in metropolitan Bogotá.

President Virgilio Barco Vargas launched the anti-narcotics offensive Aug. 18 in response to the assassinations of a judge, a police colonel and a popular presidential candidate, Luis Carlos Galán.

As part of the campaign, Mr. Barco revived extradition to the United States, which had been nullified by Colombian Supreme Court rulings in 1987 and 1989.

There have been almost daily bombings and other attacks, most of them in Medellín, by drug traffickers who declared "total and absolute war" in response to the government crackdown.

The police said Tuesday that

since the crackdown began, cocaine production in Colombia had practically stopped and that prices would probably go up as a result.

Authorities say they have destroyed 252 cocaine labs this year. Also Tuesday, an army colonel's wife was shot to death on a Bogotá street. The police said it was not clear that the killing was related to the campaign against the "cartels."

The restaurant bombing in Medellín occurred at 9 P.M. Tuesday at the Bella Epoca.

It injured a reporter, Bernadette Pardo, and a cameraman, Carlos Ignacio Corrales, who work for the Miami-based Spanish-language station WLTN and for the Spanish-language network Univision. Both are U.S. citizens.

Also injured were Jorge Saenz, an independent Colombian reporter and documentary filmmaker, and his wife, Angela. Mr. Saenz was working for Ms. Pardo as a local producer and assistant.

On Saturday, a bomb blast injured 80 people and destroyed the offices of El Espectador, a prominent Bogotá daily that has crusaded against trafficking.

A night curfew has been in effect a week in Medellín, 150 miles (240 kilometers) north of Bogotá.

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The police said Tuesday that

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The Post Office

Sale of

Leasing and Corporate Hire Purchase Businesses

The Post Office announces that its leasing and corporate hire purchase businesses are to be sold. These businesses, collectively referred to as Giroleasing, were transferred from Girobank plc to the Post Office on 21st July, 1989.

Giroleasing comprises two principal entities which are wholly owned by the Post Office. The first, Giroleasing Holdings Ltd., together with its subsidiaries, undertakes the main leasing business; the second, Post Office Finance (No. 3) Limited, undertakes a limited amount of corporate hire purchase business.

Giroleasing provides big-ticket leasing finance for both the public and private sectors. The Asset Finance & Leasing Digest, in its annual survey, ranked Giroleasing as the 10th largest UK lessor in Europe as at 31st December, 1988, measured in terms of the gross value of the leasing portfolio. Giroleasing is one of the leading providers of lease finance to the public sector. The entire portfolio consists of leases written since 1985.

In the assessment of bids, the valuation of Giroleasing will be the major determinant.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry is required to approve the final terms of sale.

The sale of Giroleasing is being conducted by Schroders on behalf of the Post Office. Prospective purchasers are being asked to register their interest by 22nd September, 1989 with:

Mr. Gerry Grimstone
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
120 Cheapside
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EC2V 6DS
Facsimile No: London 382 6459

Prospective purchasers will be sent a pre-qualification questionnaire and in the course qualifying prospective purchasers will be sent an information memorandum describing the businesses and the sale process.

Schroders

41 Survive Crash in Amazon Jungle

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Two days after a Brazilian jetliner vanished over the Amazon, a survivor reached a remote ranch and reported that 41 of the 54 people aboard survived a crash landing in the jungle.

Rescuers, hampered by driving rain and smoke from burning trees, reached the site late Tuesday by helicopter, the Aeronautics Ministry said.

[A spokesman for Varig, the national airline, said the death toll had risen to 13. Reuters reported from São Paulo, Brazilian officials said Wednesday that all survivors were expected to be flown out by the end of the day.]

Earlier reports said at least eight passengers died as a belly landing was made by the pilot of the jetliner, a Boeing-737, after the plane ran low on fuel, air force officials said.

On Sunday night, in a final radio transmission, the pilot said he was lost over the jungle, was flying at an altitude of 8,000 feet on one of the plane's two engines and would try to land guided by the light of a forest fire.

The plane came down in one of the most remote regions of Brazil. The town of São José do Xingu is a small settlement without electricity, running water or telephones.

After two days of growing anxiety, television news bulletins Tuesday reported that a survivor, Epaminondas Souza Chaves, had appeared at a ranch in the Alto Xingu region in the eastern Amazon.

Speaking to civil aviation authorities by amateur radio, Mr. Chaves is reported to have said that he first walked to another ranch but that it had no contact with the outside world.

"The passenger said that all the

survivors are in good health and that the crew of six survived," an Aeronautics Ministry spokesman said. The ministry later reported, without giving details, that several people on board had been injured.

By nightfall Tuesday, four other survivors reached the ranch and a Brazil Air Force cargo jet parachuted food, water and medicine to the remaining survivors, the spokesman said.

With machete-wielding workers hacking a trail through the jungle, medical teams set out on foot to the crash site, about 1,770 kilometers (1,100 miles) northwest of Rio de Janeiro.

The Varig flight, one of dozens that crisscross Brazil daily, started unsuccessfully Sunday morning in São Paulo.

Working its way up Brazil's interior, the Boeing 737-200 made regular stops at Uberaba, Uberlândia, Goiânia, Brasília, Imperatriz and Marabá.

At 5:25 P.M., the plane took off from Marabá to make a final 280-mile leg northeast to Belém, a river port at the mouth of the Amazon.

In his flight plan from Marabá, the pilot, César Augusto Padula Garcez, noted that he had fuel for about three hours of flight, more than enough for the 40-minute hop to Belém. But he reported problems with the navigational system.

Aloft, he apparently became lost because of the malfunction and flew in the wrong direction.

Two hours after the Boeing was due to land in Marabá, Mr. Garcez radioed the Carajas airport, asking that runway lights be turned on for an emergency landing. Carajas is 340 miles southwest of Marabá.

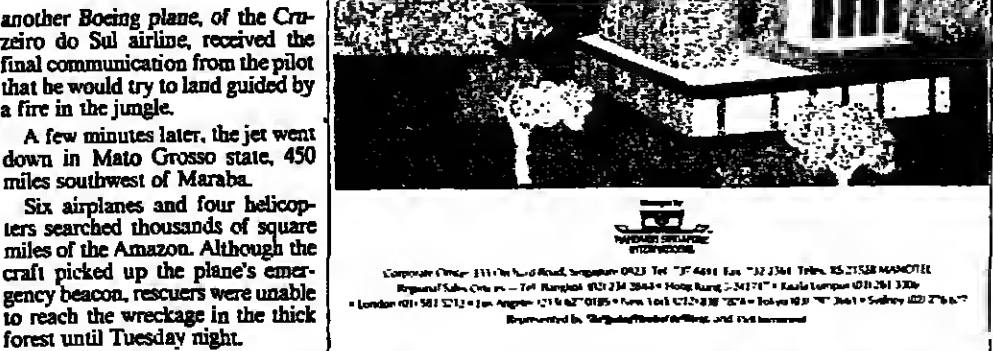
Controllers at Belém were not able to help the pilot because the airport's radar was not working Sunday night, a Varig spokesman said.

Ten minutes later, the crew of

another Boeing plane, of the Cruzeiro do Sul airline, received the final communication from the pilot that he would try to land guided by a fire in the jungle.

A few minutes later, the jet went down in Mato Grosso state, 450 miles southwest of Marabá.

Six airplanes and four helicopters searched thousands of square miles of the Amazon. Although the craft picked up the plane's emergency beacon, rescuers were unable to reach the wreckage in the thick forest until Tuesday night.



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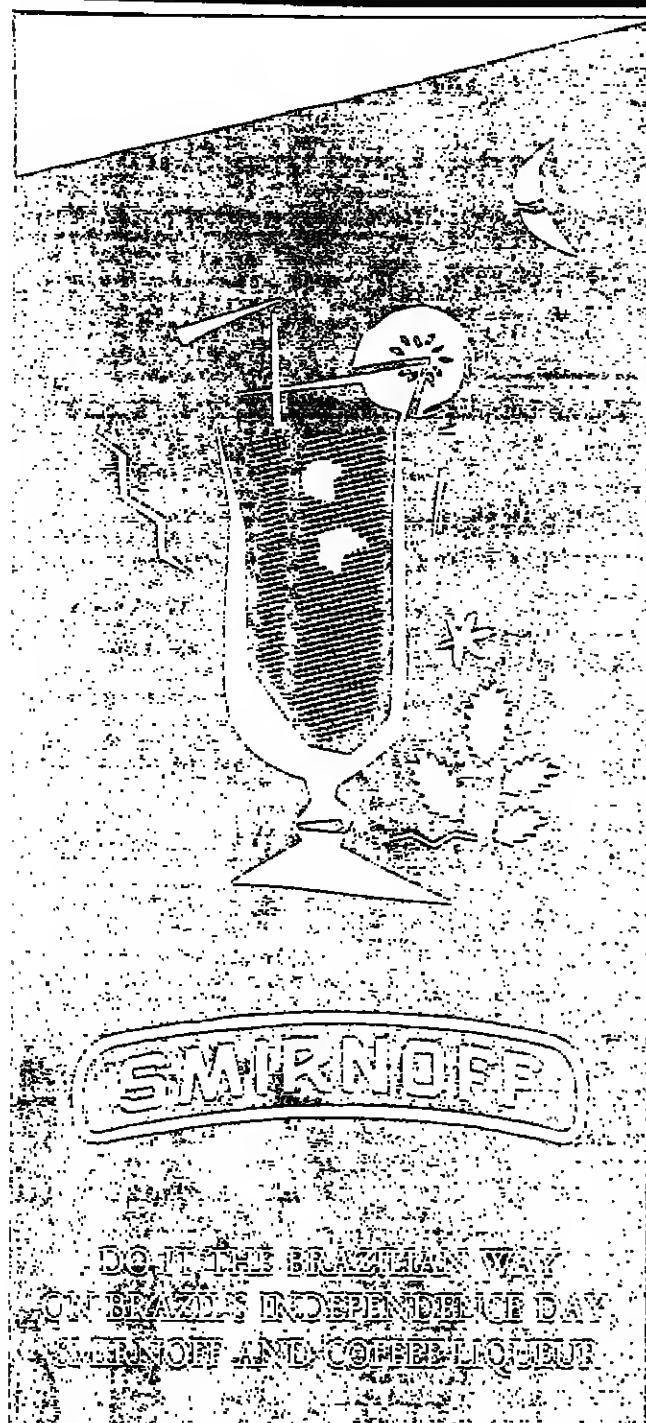
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Explosion at Iraqi Complex May Have Killed Hundreds

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — An explosion tore through an important Iraqi military installation south of Baghdad last month, Egyptian military officials and diplomats in Iraq said Wednesday, and Egyptian technicians may have been among the hundreds who are reported to have been killed.

The officials, who requested anonymity, were commenting on a British newspaper report that 700 people died Aug. 17 in the blast, at a huge complex at Al-Hillah, 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of the Iraqi capital.

The newspaper, The Independent, quoted diplomats and Middle Eastern sources as having said that the military complex was a secret installation specializing in missile technology.

The presence of Egyptians there is part of a long-standing arrangement between Cairo and Baghdad dating to the days of the Iran-Iraq war, when Egypt sent military officials as advisers to Iraq but said they were retired personnel working on private contracts.

Military officials reiterated that position Wednesday, saying that

there "might have been" some Egyptians in the complex at the time of the explosion, working in a private capacity.

Diplomats in Baghdad, reached by telephone, confirmed that the explosion had taken place, but they said that the casualty figures were unclear. Western diplomats in Cairo said that there had been reports of an explosion in which over 100 people had died.

There has been no mention of the explosion in the officially steered Iraqi press and no word of it from Iraq's embassies abroad.

The newspaper said that people wounded in the explosion had been treated at Cairo's main military hospital at Maadi, just south of the city on the river Nile. But physicians and other personnel working there said there had been no particular emergency in recent weeks and that no Iraqi patients had been admitted.

Egyptian advisers played a leading role during the Gulf War, stalled by a cease-fire just over a year ago. Moreover, there have been widespread reports in recent weeks of an increase in Iraq's military cooperation with its Arab allies, including Egypt and Jordan.

Iraq and Egypt have on several occasions discussed the possibility of joint weapons production.

Iraq's principal arms supplier is the Soviet Union, which also supplied most of Egypt's equipment before Cairo's breach with Moscow in the early 1970s.

Egypt's armed forces now look to the United States for the bulk of their supplies. Cairo receives around \$1.5 billion a year in American military aid, and it is Washington's primary Arab ally in Middle Eastern diplomacy.

Egyptian technicians, however, are familiar with Soviet technology and share an interest with Baghdad in improving missile capability.

Cairo is credited with supplying Baghdad with the first rudimentary technology to produce chemical weapons. Arab diplomats said Iraq made extensive use of such weapons during its eight-year war with Iran.

But Cairo has balked more recently at Iraqi suggestions that the two countries co-produce Soviet-designed T-72 tanks, for which Iraq has a production license. Western diplomats said.

One of the principal Iraqi breakthroughs in the conflict with Iran was to extend the range of Soviet-supplied Scud-B missiles to reach Tehran. This was apparently achieved by reducing the payload while boosting the rocket motor.

Some diplomats say the Soviet Union provided direct assistance, but others say the improvement resulted from Egypt-Iraq cooperation.

The Independent reported that the extended range had been achieved by adding an extra fuel tank designed by North Korea. The newspaper speculated that the explosion might have resulted from operations necessary to rearrange the Scud-B's explosive warhead. There was no confirmation of that theory in Cairo.

Egypt has also sought to develop a second missile outside the scope of its military arrangements with the United States in cooperation with Argentina. That missile is known as the Condor-2, which Egypt has named the Badr-2000.

The British newspaper said that the Al-Hillah complex included housing for workers as well as various armaments factories. It said that one-third of the complex had been destroyed and that the fire from the explosion had taken a week to extinguish.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has spoken frequently in the past of new missile systems with extended range. Thus, diplomats said, it did not seem surprising that the accident should have been reported from a plant specializing in extending Iraq's missile capability.

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AMSTERDAM SURVIVORS — Dutch officials paddle their self-built raft on a canal as part of a survival week. After spending the night in one of the city parks, they had to build the raft and row to Amsterdam's principal railroad station, where instructions for another task awaited them.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Bulgaria's Dissidents Report Harassment

Members of Bulgaria's dissident groups say they are being harassed and threatened for openly discussing human rights issues. Reuters reports from Sofia. Several dissidents say they welcome the scrutiny of the country's human rights record by Western governments and organizations following the exodus of more than 300,000 ethnic Turks to Turkey, but fear the Communist authorities will brand dissidents as scapegoats.

Most dissidents say they doubt Bulgaria will move toward a more democratic system in the near future. They say they are followed by police and often held for lengthy questioning. Six leading dissidents were detained for more than three months without charges after signing a petition for improved rights for ethnic Turks. Two were released this week.

"We'll be the last to get real democracy," said a rights activist, Mariana Zlateva. "First it will come to Poland and Hungary, then perhaps to Czechoslovakia. Only then might it start to reach us."

Spain Faces Scandal Over Cattle Disease

The EC Commission, the executive body of the European Community, has ordered Spain to provide a report on the outbreak of a

cattle disease in 1985 in Navas de San Antonio, 75 kilometers (45 miles) north of Madrid. The request follows allegations that officials covered up an epidemic of bovine pleuropneumonia for four years by pretending it was an outbreak of tuberculosis.

Pleuropneumonia, fatal to cattle, is not transmittable to humans. Spanish law permits the sale of meat from tubercular cattle providing it is disinfected, but requires destruction of all meat from cattle infected with pleuropneumonia to keep the disease from spreading.

The 1985-86 epidemic in Navas de San Antonio eventually forced farmers to destroy 4,808 head of cattle. But by the end of 1985 only half the cattle in the town had been destroyed, allowing the disease to spread, according to Pedro Llorente, who heads the agriculture department of the northern Castile-Leon region. Thousands of infected animals were sold to slaughterhouses, and then to the public.

Mr. Llorente said regional officials and the Spanish Agriculture Ministry had agreed not to make the outbreak public to prevent the closing of borders to Spanish beef exports at a time when Spain was negotiating its entry into the EC. The Agriculture Ministry denied involvement in the cover-up and blamed the regional Castile-Leon government.

Around Europe

Norway's estimated 25,000 Lapps are to have their own parliament for the first time with the election of 39 representatives in the Sept. 11 national elections. The Lapp parliament, to be based in the northern town of Karasjok, will be only a consultative body

for now. But many Lapps aim at eventually obtaining a form of self-government over their native lands. They say they want to protect their traditional way of life — mainly fishing, hunting, and raising reindeer — against encroaching urbanization.

Poland's first independent private high school has been inaugurated in Warsaw. The school, which still has no name and no permanent building, will house its first 60 pupils in an apartment complex. Tuition for the first month is 40,000 zlotys (\$36) a month or about one-third Poland's average monthly salary. The curriculum stresses humanities and sciences, but students will be encouraged to pursue independent study. Until now, all high schools in Poland have been run by the state and the few church-affiliated schools permitted were required to teach the state-mandated curriculum, supplemented with religious classes.

More than 40,000 Parisians have found reason for astonishment on receiving notice in the mail last week that they must pay fines for such crimes as racketeering, murder or organized prostitution. The baffled recipients included one woman who was informed that she had committed manslaughter and "aggravated" pandering; she was scarcely reassured that this would cost her a mere 1,500 francs (\$225). On Monday, a city spokesman said the accusations were due to a computer error. The fines were, in fact, for traffic violations. He said 41,000 apologies were on their way.

Sytske Looijen

Chinese MiG-19 Pilot Lands at Quemoy Base

United Press International

TAIPEI — A Chinese MiG-19 jet fighter landed Wednesday on the Taiwanese-held island of Quemoy off the coast of China and its pilot asked to defect, government officials said.

The plane took off from Fujian Province for the 144-kilometer (90-mile) flight to Quemoy, which lies in the Taiwan Strait and is the region closest to China still ruled by Taiwan. He is the 14th Chinese pilot to defect to Taiwan since 1960, government officials said.

Li Sees No End Soon to China's Martial Law

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Li Peng of China said in an interview published Wednesday that Chinese authorities had ruled out an immediate end to martial law in Beijing, in part because the government still faced plotters and armed opponents.

"The conditions are not yet ideal for lifting it," Mr. Li was quoted as saying in the lengthy interview in the French daily Le Figaro.

He said the Communist authorities' fight against "subversion" and "infiltrators" following the military crackdown that crushed China's democracy movement in June would take a long time.

"First of all, I think the danger of

plots whose objective is toppling the government has not been completely removed," he said.

"There are still many bad elements who have in their hands automatic rifles, machine-guns and submachine-guns. That is one of the problems, but there are others."

Mr. Li conceded that the students "had good reasons to protest" and that the Chinese government was "incompetent" and would act to root out corruption and "influence peddling."

The hard-line prime minister, widely charged with sending the troops and tanks against student demonstrators in Tiananmen Square on June 3-4, strenuously denied that hundreds and perhaps thousands of people died.

"According to an account widely circulated in the West, army tanks rolled over people in our Tiananmen square, blood flowing in streams, bodies reduced to minced meat," Mr. Li said.

"But I am sure you have not been able to see pictures actually showing someone being crushed by a tank."

He added, "The manner in which the restoration of order in Beijing has been viewed in the West represents an immense injustice."

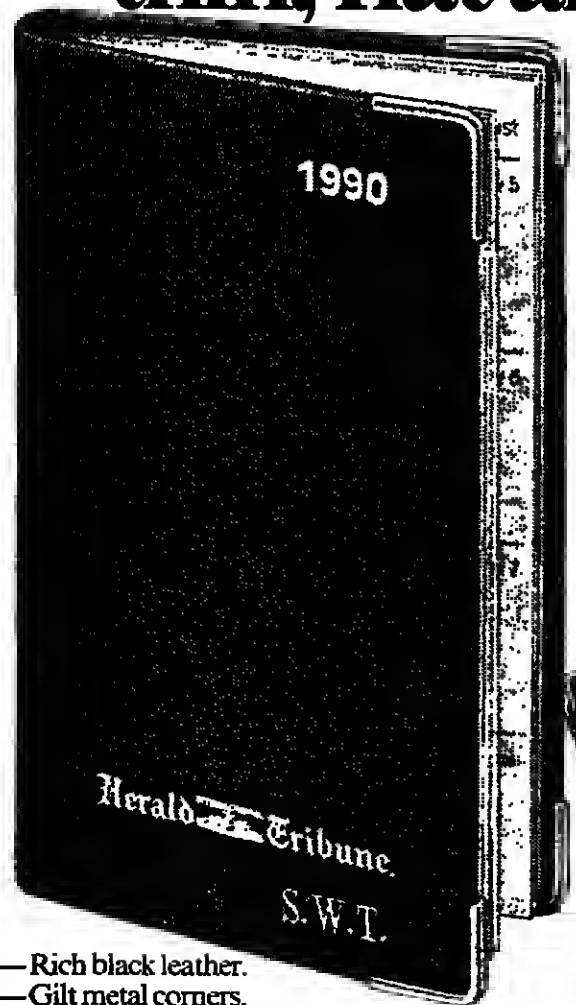
Mr. Li said Beijing was determined to press on with its economic changes. On Western sanctions, he noted that "investors, businessmen and industrialists from the West come to China not only for the benefit of the Chinese but also for their own benefit and for the benefit of the countries they come from."

"If your capitalists want to lose the Chinese market, they can," he said. "That is their affair."

Paris Invites Wang Meng

France has invited China's outgoing minister of culture, Wang Meng, whose resignation was announced Monday, to "rest in France as soon as he wishes," Agence France Presse reported. Culture Minister Jack Lang Wednesday hailed Mr. Wang, 55, as a man of "openness and dialogue" and said he hoped that any "difficulties" causing him to step down from his post "were, in fact, linked only to his state of health."

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Groundwork Is Laid for a Palestinian Economy

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BEIT SAHOUR, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — The Palestinian uprising has begun to produce far-reaching economic changes in both the occupied territories and Israel. Since the outbreak of the rebellion in December 1987, attention has focused on the severe economic hardships it has caused Palestinians and the recession it has helped create in Israel.

Yet well into its second year, the uprising, or *intifada*, also has begun to reshape the structure of the Palestinian economy, separating it from that of the Jewish state in ways that some economists say may be irreversible.

In many sectors, the *intifada* is changing what Palestinians make and where they sell it, and not all of them are getting rich from the revolt.

Although Israeli experts tend to discount the new West Bank businesses as economically insignificant, they agree with Palestinian activists that the shift is helping to lay the material and psychological groundwork for the independence of the occupied territories.

"The *intifada* is giving people an opportunity to cleanse themselves economically, to break connections with Israel," said Samir Hulaileh, a prominent West Bank activist and economist who also is a member of the Palestinian-run Economic Development Group.

"Before, some businessmen would have been against the creation of two states," he said. "Now, they have economic reasons as well as political reasons to support it."

Overall, family incomes and economic activity in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip dropped by 40 to 50 percent last year from their 1987 levels, as strikes, demonstra-

tions and Israeli restrictions disrupted every area of activity. But Palestinian economists say that the territories have made up about 10 percent of the drop this year by adjusting to the new conditions and capitalizing on a Palestinian boycott of Israeli goods.

Mr. Hulaileh said the construction industry was working at from 30 to 50 percent of its capacity, that he might face pressure from local nationalists out to work for Israel.

Despite his new production for the local market, Mr. Jarayse says his overall business is down by at least a third. Still, he says that he plans to expand his local production — and to continue boycotting the Israeli tax authority. "It's a challenge now to hold on," he said.

'Before, some businessmen would have been against the creation of two states. Now, they have economic reasons as well as political reasons to support it.'

Samir Hulaileh, a West Bank activist and economist

while key agricultural exports like olive oil, tomatoes and citrus had been badly hurt.

At the same time, he said, there has been a huge increase in small-scale agricultural production meant for local consumption.

The number of egg-laying chickens has tripled since 1987, to 350,000, while the number of milk cows grew to an estimated 14,000 this year, from 10,500 before the *intifada*, he said. There has been similar growth in local production of feed grain.

"In 1987 having a cow was a loss, because it was cheaper to buy subsidized milk from 'Na'ava,' the Israeli company, Mr. Hulaileh said. "Now people don't want to buy the Israeli milk so they are getting their own cows."

Similar adjustments are taking place in many of about 1,100 small- and medium-sized manufacturing businesses operating in the West Bank. Until the *intifada*, many small textile workshops run by Palestinians subcontracted all of their work from Israeli firms, which took advantage of their cheaper labor and more efficient shops.

Now, in Beit Sahour, most of the Arab-run textile shops have cut back on work for Israel and begun diverting production to the local market. Some have dropped Israeli contracts entirely.

"We are using more conservative colors and longer hems," said Amjad Jarayse, the operator of a textile workshop in Beit Sahour with 50 workers, as he pointed at a rack of new clothes targeted for the West Bank Arab market. "We used to do 100 percent for Israel. Now it's 60 percent for Israel and 40 percent for local stores."

Like many other manufacturers, Mr. Jarayse made his switch more out of necessity than political principle. Because he has joined other local merchants in refusing to pay Israeli taxes, he has found it difficult to travel to Tel Aviv for meetings and deliveries. He also figured

that he might face pressure from local nationalists out to work for Israel.

Despite his new production for the local market, Mr. Jarayse says his overall business is down by at least a third. Still, he says that he plans to expand his local production — and to continue boycotting the Israeli tax authority. "It's a challenge now to hold on," he said.

Despite such changes, some Palestinian experts say the territories are nowhere near a position where they could achieve economic independence.

"We need a lot of projects," said Kamal Hassounneh, the general manager of Alsharkh Electrode Company. "Until now we covered only 8 percent of our needs, while Israel supplied 92 percent. We need glass, commercial leather, fiberglass, plastics. We can't make a radio or a battery here, or even assemble the two."

Israeli experts also discount the Palestinian aspirations for economic independence, saying the shifts toward import substitution in food and light industry are inefficient and self-destructive.

"If they think they can cut themselves off from the Israeli economy and pursue independent development, it's premature and the whole approach is childish," said Meron Benvenisti, one of the leading Israeli experts on the West Bank. "This is not economic development, it is an economy mobilized for political aims."

Still, Mr. Benvenisti acknowledged that the Palestinian strategy was yielding significant political gains. "The psychological effect of the effort to make the economy independent of Israel is extremely important," he said. "The effort is in itself admirable and is a building block for the future. This is one element in the Palestinians' nation-building."

Economists point out that the process of economic disengagement is well under way in Israel as well as in the West Bank. Since the beginning of the *intifada*, Israeli industries long dependent on Arab workers from the territories have begun modernizing plants and raising wages so as to minimize the use of the Arabs.

The Israeli construction industry, one of the sectors most dependent on the cheap imported labor, has increased its worker productivity by 30 percent in the last 18 months, reversing a trend of two decades.



Arafat Warns Intifada May Become More Violent

Yasser Arafat and Colonel Moammar Gadhafi exchanging greetings Wednesday outside the Libyan leader's tent in Belgrade, where they were attending the Nonaligned conference. Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman, warned that Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip might resort to the use of arms. "Patience has a limit," he said. He also said that he was considering attending the opening of the UN General Assembly in New York but had not yet discussed a U.S. visa request.

Cholera Sweeps Northwest China

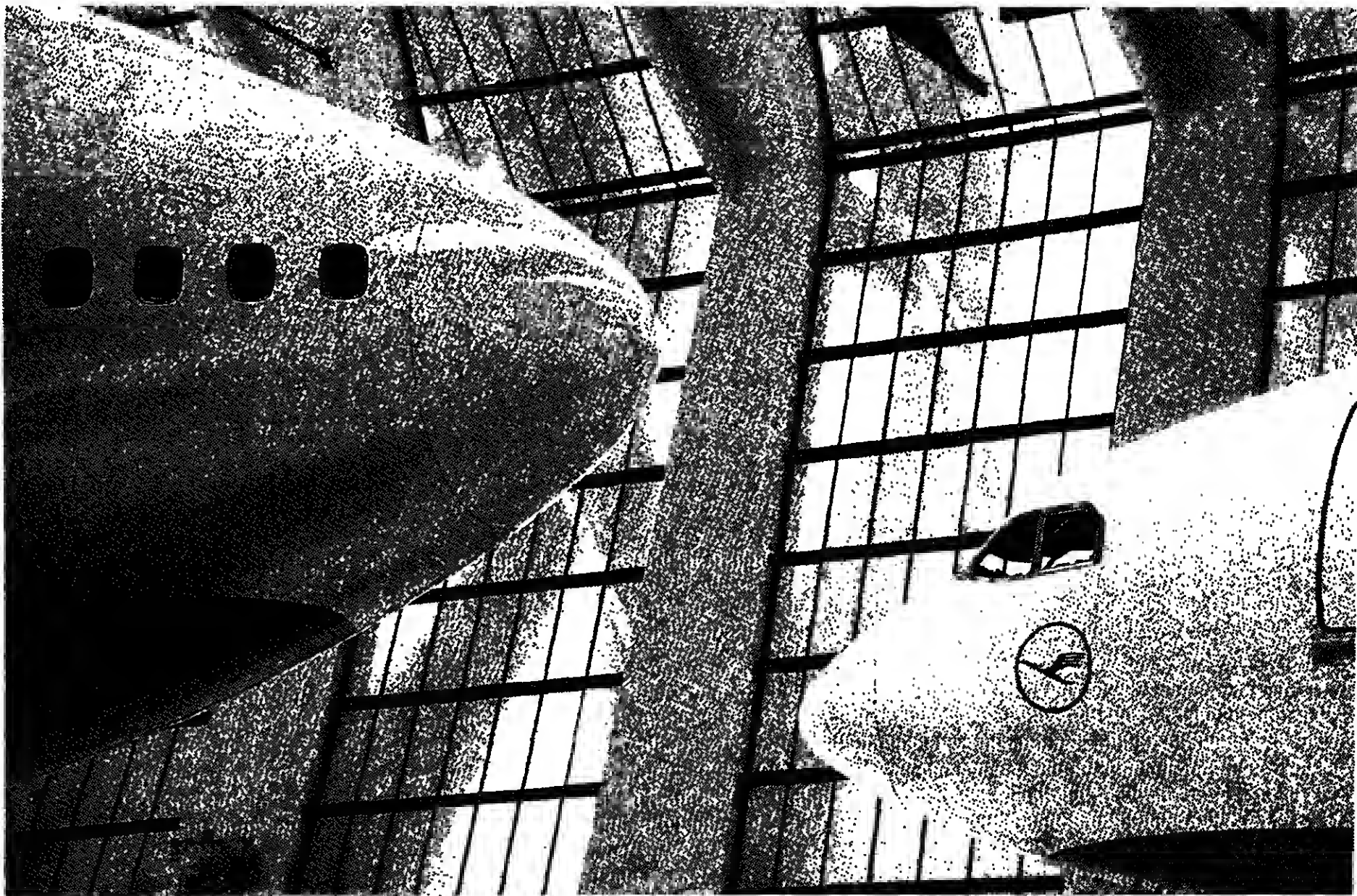
Reuters

BEIJING — At least six people have died and nearly 800 have been infected in a cholera epidemic sweeping China's northwest frontier region of Xinjiang, an official newspaper reported Wednesday.

The China Daily said the epidemic was concentrated in 17 rural counties around Kashgar, a town near the border with the Soviet Union along the ancient Silk Road.

The epidemic is potentially more devastating than some previous outbreaks, which killed hundreds of people, the newspaper said. A prolonged drought is forcing about 2.2 million people to drink from polluted reservoirs, it quoted a local health official as having said.

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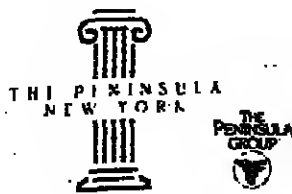
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SCIENCE

New Data on Benefits of Fiber

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Adding fiber to the diet can apparently shrink precancerous polyps in the lower intestine, reducing the risk of colorectal cancer, researchers have found.

Previous studies have suggested that adding fiber to the diet can reduce the risk of cancer. But the new study is the first evidence of a direct effect in people.

The findings, published in Wednesday's issue of *The Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, are the first to show in people that an ordinary food, in this case a cereal rich in bran, can reverse the usual progression to cancer by inhibiting a premalignant lesion.

In previous studies, synthetic derivatives of Vitamin A, called retinoids, were shown to shrink precancerous lesions of the mouth and skin.

Colon-rectal cancer is the most frequent form of deadly cancer among Americans. Each year it strikes more than 150,000 Americans and kills more than 60,000.

Nearly all cases are believed to begin with the formation of benign growths called polyps in the colon or rectum. Over a period of years, the polyps can enlarge and some may gradually become malignant, as happened to Ronald Reagan when he was president.

The new study was conducted by Dr. Jerome J. DeCosse, a surgeon at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in Manhattan, with Helen H. Miller, a social worker, and Dr. Martin L. Lesser, a statistician.

In an editorial accompanying the journal report, Dr. Peter Greenwald of the National Cancer Institute called the results "encouraging" for the management of people at high risk of developing colon-rectal cancer, the second most frequent cause of cancer deaths in the United States, after lung cancer.

In a telephone interview, Dr. Greenwald, who is director of the institute's Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, said that while further research was needed to refine and extend the findings, "the public should be made aware of the new evidence that dietary fiber can reduce the risk of colon-rectal cancer."

He said this was especially important for people with a family history of colon-rectal cancer, who are three times more likely than the average American to develop it themselves.

The exact mechanism by which fiber exerts its protective effect is not known. Several previous studies in laboratory animals have indicated that diets low in fat and high in fiber can inhibit the development of colorectal cancer. In people, a number of studies

An ordinary food, in this case a cereal rich in bran, can reverse the usual progression to cancer by inhibiting a premalignant lesion.

have suggested that those who regularly eat a diet high in fiber are less likely to develop colorectal cancer.

And when researchers looked at different populations throughout the world, they found that this cancer was relatively rare in countries where the diet was high in fiber and low in fat.

Even in Finland, where people eat even more fat than Americans do but also eat considerably more fiber, the colon cancer rate is one-third of that in the United States, suggesting that fiber can partly counteract the harmful effects of dietary fat.

The new study involved 58 people known to have a very high risk of developing colorectal cancer because of a condition they had inherited, familial polyposis. Such people develop numerous polyps in the colon and rectum starting early in life, and without treatment all eventually develop cancer.

All the participants in the study had previously undergone surgery to remove the colon and link the small intestine to the rectum. But even without a colon they are still at risk of

developing cancer in the polyps that continually form in the rectum.

The participants were asked to eat two servings of cereal from unmarked boxes every day for four years. Half the participants were given Kellogg's All-Bran, a cereal very high in bran, an insoluble wheat fiber.

Together, the two servings of cereal provided 22.5 grams of fiber a day, or twice what the average American now eats. Other brands of bran cereal with comparable amounts of fiber would be expected to have the same effect.

The remaining participants were given a look-alike low-fiber cereal. Neither the participants nor the researchers knew which people got which cereal until the study was completed.

In addition to the cereal, half the participants in the high-fiber group and half in the low-fiber group were given supplements of Vitamin C (4 grams a day) and Vitamin E (400 milligrams a day).

The participants' compliance with the prescribed regimen was monitored and their daily diets were periodically analyzed to determine their total fiber and fat intake.

In the group that adhered most closely to the high-fiber diet, Dr. DeCosse found that the polyps were much more likely to have shrunk in size and number than to have grown.

No such inhibition was noted in the group eating the low-fiber cereal. Nor did the surgeon find a statistically significant added benefit from the vitamin supplements, although he reported that fewer polyps formed in those taking the supplements.

In contrast, the higher the participants' fat intake, the more polyps formed in their rectums, indicating that a high-fat diet promotes the growth of these precancerous lesions.

In an interview, Dr. DeCosse said that the findings should apply to all persons at risk of developing colon-rectal cancer, since there is no difference in the type of polyps that form in people with familial polyposis, which afflicts one person in every 10,000 born.

Whole grains and dried beans and peas also are sources of insoluble fiber, although the fiber is not nearly as concentrated as in bran cereal.

'Impossible' Now Merely Puzzling

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

QUASICRYSTALS, a puzzling form of solid matter regarded until five years ago as impossible, have now moved to center stage in a worldwide investigation into the nature of solid matter.

Theorists and experimenters meeting at an international quasicrystal conference in Greece this week will seek to interpret some remarkable recent discoveries, including a new family of quasicrystalline metal alloys that are the most perfect quasicrystals yet developed.

Scientists believe some of these new materials will have peculiar properties likely to find uses in electronics and other technologies.

Quasicrystals, for example, might permit computer components to respond to magnetic fields in ways not possible with conventional conductors.

"This is a great intellectual adventure for physicists and mathematicians," said David R. Nelson, a Harvard University theorist.

"Quasicrystals are a delightful new toy for us, and part of the fascination stems from the fact that quasicrystals can evidently assume an infinite number of types."

Quasicrystalline matter is a category intermediate between the two types of solids traditionally recognized by physicists: crystals and glasses. Quasicrystal is a shortened form of quasi-periodic crystals.

According to classical theory, which until 1984 had remained unchallenged for nearly two centuries, all solids were believed to consist either of crystals or glasses.

Crystals are three-dimensional frameworks of atoms bound together by electrons in such a way that the same patterns of atoms are identically repeated throughout an entire crystal. Typical crystals are those of table salt, in which sodium and chlorine atoms alternate in a perfectly regular cubic lattice, a kind of three-dimensional chessboard, with one atom at each corner of every square.

In the solids known as glasses, which include special forms of metal and other minerals as well as window glass, there is no ordered structure; atoms are jumbled together in chaotic disorder.

By contrast with true crystals and glasses, quasicrystals contain atoms in ordered arrays, but the patterns they assume are subtle and do not recur at precisely regular intervals.

Crystallographers were astonished to discover that quasicrystals exhibit a quality called "fivefold symmetry." This means that if a quasicrystal is rotated in an X-ray beam, symmetrical X-ray scattering patterns recur five times with each complete rotation. This had been considered impossible.

To create a solid exhibiting fivefold symmetry is equivalent to using five-sided tiles—regular pentagons—to cover a floor.

Unlike rectangles, triangles and hexagons, regular pentagons cannot be fitted together to cover a floor without leaving gaps. By analogy, it was believed, a perfectly filled crystal could never be made using icosahedral, or 20-sided, clusters of atoms exhibiting fivefold symmetry.

But in 1984, theorists and experimenters, working independently, exploded this assumption.

At the National Bureau of Standards, now the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in Gaithersburg, Maryland, Dr. Dany Schechtman, a visiting Israeli scientist, stunned colleagues when he discovered that an alloy of aluminum and manganese exhibited the supposedly impossible fivefold symmetry.

At almost the same time, Paul J. Steinhardt, a theorist at the University of Pennsylvania, and his collaborators, discovered a scheme by which just such a crystal might be assembled. The plan was based on the mathematics of "tiling," the fitting together of regular geometric forms to cover a surface.

Since then, both theoretical and experimental research have put quasicrystals on a solid scientific footing.

The first quasicrystalline alloy discovered by Dr. Schechtman, which was named "schechtmanite" in his honor, proved to be only the first such alloy in a long series.

Mixtures of aluminum with copper, iron, lithium and ruthenium have produced quasicrystalline alloys with even more interesting properties than schechtmanite.



A microscopic view of one unit of a quasicrystal alloy shows faces shaped like the rhombuses mathematicians had expected to find.

A gallium-based group of quasicrystalline alloys containing magnesium and zinc, which exhibit particularly striking quasicrystalline characteristics is under study at Harvard.

According to David P. DiVincenzo, a physicist at International Business Machines Corp., an aluminum-copper-iron alloy with the formula $Al_{65}Cu_{20}Fe_{15}$ recently discovered at IBM by Peter A. Barclay appears to be a "perfect" quasicrystal, that is, its atomic irregularities, if any, cannot be detected by standard X-ray techniques.

The first quasicrystalline alloy was created by very rapidly chilling a molten mixture of aluminum and manganese.

But it has since been found that much better quasicrystals can be made by cooling molten mixtures extremely slowly, thereby giving their constituent atoms time to find appropriate positions in the lattice structure.

Theorists speculate that because of the patterns of electron bonding between them, some quasicrystals may become superconductors at very low temperatures.

Their lattice structures, expected to be more rigid than those of ordinary crystals, make it probable that many quasicrystals will prove to be harder than steel, and potentially useful for making super-hard tools.

But for the present, scientists are mainly concerned with understanding the electronic characteristics that may result from quasicrystalline arrays of atoms.

The mathematical tiling theory underlying the latest research in quasicrystals developed rapidly in the 1970s because of the work of Roger Penrose, a renowned mathematician at Oxford University.

Dr. Penrose showed that by laying two types of rhombus-shaped tiles according to certain rules, a floor could be completely covered, leaving no gaps or overlapping tiles, and creating patterns that never exactly repeat themselves. Such patterns are called quasi-periodic.

Physicists at Harvard University, the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center at Yorktown Heights, New York, the University of Pennsylvania and other institutions have discovered various theoretical patterns by which nature may mimic Penrose's tiling schemes in real crystals.

The "tiles," or geometric units, discovered by Dr. Penrose are of two types, "skinny" and "fat" rhombuses, which are used in combination to form patterns.

All four sides of both types have identical lengths, but the corners form different angles: the corner angles within a fat rhombus must be 72 degrees and 108 degrees, while those of a skinny rhombus are 36 and 144 degrees. The sides of the two types of rhombus may be joined only by certain rules.

Penrose's tiling has another characteristic that fascinates mathematicians and architects: It exhibits a feature known to the ancient Greeks as the "golden mean," a ratio that has been used in paintings, sculpture and architecture through the ages.

journal *Physical Review Letters*, first built a base, made of aluminum, and inscribed on it a typical Penrose tiling pattern of "fat" and "skinny" rhombuses.

At the center of each rhombus they mounted a tuning fork with a frequency 1440 hertz) corresponding to the note A above middle C. Steel wire was then welded to the tuning forks in such a way that each time was linked to two lines of neighboring tuning forks. This acoustically linked all the tuning forks in the system.

The investigators then placed an electromagnet next to one line to set the line vibrating at a succession of different frequencies. Electric guitar pickups were positioned randomly next to four other lines in the array, to sense the intensity and pitch of the sounds the lines emitted.

The apparatus was thus able to measure the acoustic resonances and interactions of the entire tuning fork system, in much the same way that electronic sensors would measure the electronic resonances of a quasicrystal.

"The truth is," Dr. DiVincenzo said, "we're not sure what we'll find as we go along, and the prospect of encountering surprises is what makes quasicrystals so attractive these days."

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World Seeks the Perfect Sugar Substitute

By Warren E. Leary

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Americans who are concerned about fitness and weight are on the verge of gaining a far wider choice of low-calorie sweeteners even as a highly competitive search goes on for a perfect sugar substitute.

To avoid the 16 calories in a teaspoon of table sugar, or sucrose, consumers and food producers can now turn to three substitutes, the most ever available.

Applications for three additional sweeteners are now being considered by the Food and Drug Administration, and experts say dozens more are in various stages of research and development, primarily in industrial laboratories.

"There are scores of groups around the world working on sweeteners, mostly here, in Europe and in Japan," said Dr. Murray Goodman, a chemistry professor and taste researcher at the University of California at San Diego.

"Everyone's after a safe, stable, potent sweetener with no calories and sucrose-like characteristics. The payoff for making this better 'mousetrap' would be enormous."

Scientists like Dr. Goodman, for example, are defining the molecular basis of taste. Working mostly with protein-like sweeteners, the researcher said his laboratory had developed three-dimensional computer models of their molecular structure. By making slight modifications in these models, he said, he can design substances that range from intensely sweet to bitter.

"We have prepared some molecules that are 10,000 times more sweet than sugar," Dr. Goodman said, "but the trick is to find one that retains the best characteristics of sucrose. That's the focus of many research groups throughout the world."

Overall use of the three approved low-calorie sweeteners, saccharin, aspartame (marketed as NutraSweet) and acesulfame potassium

(marketed as Sunette), has risen dramatically in the last decade as marketing companies have promoted consumption of "low calorie" foods and beverages. Aspartame was responsible for most of the increase.

But not everyone is convinced that sugar substitutes are necessarily beneficial or warranted.

As the use of no-calorie and low-

"Looking at the general population, there just isn't evidence that sugar substitutes help," he said. "The average person has a diet soda for lunch and, because he thinks he's saving all those calories, has some potato chips or a piece of cake for dessert."

Table sugar, or sucrose, is a carbohydrate compound commonly derived from sugar cane or beets.

someone doing sweetener research," said Keith Keeney, a spokesman for the Calorie Control Council.

"There is no perfect sweetener for all uses and industry supports having a variety available."

Last year, for example, the Coca-Cola Co. received a patent on a new class of sweeteners up to 1,900 times as potent as sugar but has

'The average person has a diet soda for lunch and, because he thinks he's saving all those calories, has some potato chips or a piece of cake for dessert.'

Michael Jacobson of the Center for Science in the Public Interest

calorie sweeteners rises, obesity and sugar consumption continue to increase, said Michael Jacobson, executive director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, a Washington-based consumer group.

"These artificial sweeteners are not sugar substitutes," Mr. Jacobson said. "They seem to go on top of the normal sugar consumption. It's almost as if the more of one you use, the more of the other is consumed."

Not surprisingly, the Sugar Association agrees. The trade group says there are no studies showing that low- or no-calorie sweeteners are effective as long-term weight-loss aids.

A national survey conducted this year for the Calorie Control Council, an association of manufacturers of low-calorie foods and beverages, found that 93 million American adults were consuming these products, but more to stay in good health than to lose weight.

For low-calorie foods to help, the council said, they have to be part of a program of sensible eating and exercise.

But Mr. Jacobson said most consumers delude themselves in using diet foods.

Sucrose is a combination of two simpler sugars, glucose and fructose, chemically bound together.

Other natural sugars, primarily from plants, make their way into diets under different names, including fructose, corn sweeteners, honey, glucose, dextrose, maltose and lactose.

Sugar can promote tooth decay and cavities, but no major health problems are directly associated with eating it, food scientists said.

It can contribute to excess calories that turn into fat and fuel the problems of obesity, and diabetics have to watch sugar consumption since their bodies do not metabolize it properly.

Such figures do not cause these conditions. It feeds a desire for sweetness that appears to be basic in humans. To satisfy these cravings, people spend billions of dollars a year on table sugar and things made with this most popular natural sweetener. But they would spend even more to avoid the calories in sugar, and the food industry knows it.

"When you read the literature and talk to people at meetings, it seems about every major food company in the United States has

declined to discuss potential uses of the chemicals.

Federal statistics show that per capita use of sugars, including sucrose, corn sweeteners and honey, rose from 118 pounds (54 kilograms) annually in 1975 to 132.6 pounds in 1987. For the same period, the use of low- and no-calorie sweeteners rose to 19 pounds per person from 6 pounds.

An expert panel of the Institute of Food Technologists, a Chicago-based professional group of food scientists and engineers, said in a recent report on sweeteners that these figures represent the use of sweeteners in the food-processing system more than individual consumption.

Such figures do not account for waste and losses, or the use of sugars for such things as food for yeast in such processes as baking and beer making.

The group noted that average sucrose consumption declined in the last 10 years, but was replaced by increased use of high-fructose corn sweeteners and a more dramatic rise in consumption of low-calorie sweeteners.

Scientists point out that sugar has functional properties in food other than sweetness. It adds bulk and texture to baked goods, for example, and caramelizes at high temperatures to add a distinct color and fresh-baked aroma.

In addition, sugar has a preservative effect and helps to prevent spoilage, helps determine the freezing point of ice cream, and serves as food for fermenting organisms important in making things like alcoholic beverages, bread and pickles.

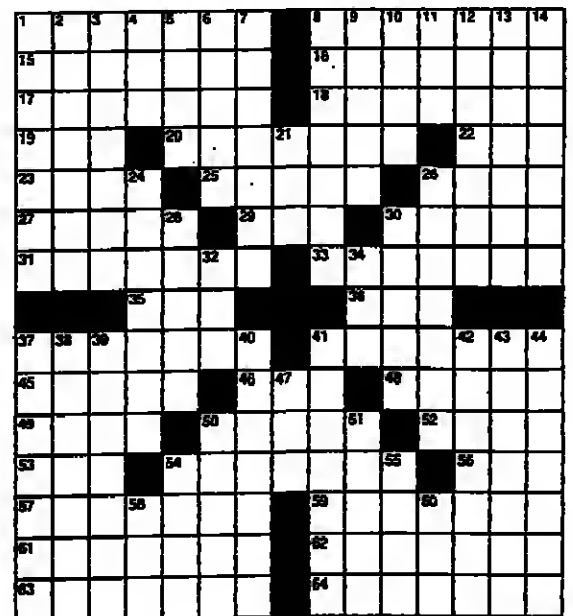
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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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OPINION

A Stake in Foreign Workers' Rights

By Matt Witt

WASHINGTON — It is time to recognize the economic stake most Americans have in promoting workers' rights in other countries.

As Americans were marking Labor Day earlier this week, for example, thousands of workers were reporting to the Daewoo auto factory in Incheon, South Korea — not by car but on foot or bicycle. The company, which is half-owned by General Motors, pays most production workers the equivalent of \$100 or less for a 60-hour week — not enough to buy the cars they produce.

To sell its Korean-made cars, GM must export many of them to the United States and other countries. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of GM workers in America have lost their jobs as production has been shifted overseas.

Halfway around the world, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, workers make clothing to be sold by U.S. retail outlets. Receiv-

by denying internationally recognized worker rights. The president is authorized to take action to remove that advantage. Like other such amendments, these do not insist on particular wage levels in other countries, but rather demand enforcement of universal rights such as a guarantee of the right to organize, a ban on child labor, and basic health and safety protection.

The Trade and Tariff Act of 1984. This act added worker-rights provisions to the Generalized System of Preferences, the mechanism that allows products from more than 100 developing countries to enter the U.S. market without duties. The president is supposed to deny GSP benefits to any country that is not "taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights."

• The Caribbean Basin Initiative. Legislation authorizing the initiative in 1983 required that participation in its special trade privileges be prohibited for any nation that does not enforce recognized worker rights. Because that language has never been enforced, Representative George Crockett, Democrat of Michigan, has proposed stronger language.

• The Overseas Private Investment Corp. In 1985, Congress prohibited OPIC from insuring corporate activity in any country that is not taking steps to adopt and enforce worker rights.

Supporters of linking trade rights to worker rights say their approach is an alternative both to so-called free trade and to protectionism. In their view, free trade simply gives corporations license to bring workers' rights and living standards down to the lowest common denominator. Protectionism, on the other hand, denies consumers the benefits of natural competitive advantages caused by the location of raw materials, proximity of producers to markets, or technological inventiveness. Protectionist measures also can provoke the closing of international markets to products made by U.S. workers.

The trade rights-worker rights strategy, by contrast, would help raise living standards for Third World workers, increase trade by increasing their buying power, and protect U.S. workers from competitive advantages that are based on exploitation. This strategy appears to be popular with organized workers in the Third World because it gives them increased leverage to win better conditions.

While unionists I met in Haiti and South Korea told me they welcome the trade rights-worker rights linkage, they questioned whether the U.S. government is serious about insisting on respect for worker rights by corporations and governments that want access to the U.S. market.

The Reagan administration twisted the intent of amendments passed by Congress, denying GSP trade preferences to Nicaragua, Romania and Paraguay while ignoring the major worker-rights violators among U.S. trading partners. Benefits for Chile were sus-

pending only after a congressional outcry. The administration refused even to hold hearings on petitions for review of GSP privileges for El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. Only Romania, Nicaragua, Ethiopia and Paraguay have been removed from OPIC programs on worker-rights grounds.

The Bush administration has shown a similar lack of enthusiasm for enforcing worker-rights provisions of trade laws. In April, the U.S. trade representative, Carla Hills, rejected petitions from labor or human-rights groups on worker-rights violations in Malaysia and Israel, postponed action on Haiti, Syria and Liberia, and removed GSP privileges only from the Central African Republic and Burma.

Despite the problems with enforcement, unionists abroad have told me that having their countries under U.S. review for worker-rights violations has been of some use to them: Their governments and employers would be even tougher on workers if they did not have to avoid providing new evidence to U.S. human-rights supporters who lobby against trade privileges and other aid.

The writer is director of the American Labor Education Center. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.



'Good luck!'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Auschwitz Controversy

Let us memorialize the Holocaust in Israel, on holy ground, and not in Poland, which is drenched with Jewish blood. Cardinal Glemp asks for love for Poland. Where was Christian love when millions of Jews were murdered with the help of Poles? Where was Christian love in the organized anti-Jewish campaign of 1967-69, when most of the 30,000 Jews then remaining in Poland emigrated to the West?

Where were you, Cardinal Glemp, when all this happened? Did you ever hide a Jewish child? And now you want us to repent and ask forgiveness. We have a word for it: chutzpah.

N. GUTWIRTH, Antwerp.

The church owns land all over Poland. A parcel of it could be set aside for the Carmelite nuns to say their prayers for all Catholics. It is no comfort for Jews to have prayers to Jesus said for the souls of their lost kin.

ANITA BRENNER, Brussels.

Auschwitz stands as an enormously powerful reminder of the potential evil and bigotry in man. Do not let secular groups that haggle and bicker over this monument cheapen its very significance!

MAX DRAKE, Madrid.

Throughout history one regime or another has tried to deprive the Jews of

their property, their human dignity, their lives and now even their ashes. But one thing will be very difficult to eliminate: human memory, which stands as witness and mirror of the deeds against these people, the memory that so many have tried to erase.

MIGUEL EISENFELD, Saint-Denis, France.

Pope John Paul II should insist on the respect and honor due to the murdered, the survivors and the descendants of those allowed to die.

MARCEL PRUWER, Zermatt, Switzerland.

On China Sanctions

Regarding "China: No, the Crackdown Wasn't Inevitable" (Opinion, Aug. 22): Anthony Lewis criticizes Henry Kissinger's call for more prudent dealings with China's leaders, as he does Mr. Kissinger's criticism of the U.S. House and Senate for voting to impose economic sanctions on China following the massacre in Tiananmen Square. My experience as a teacher at China Textile University in Shanghai suggests that Mr. Kissinger has a point. Upon hearing about the possibility of sanctions, a professor at my university protested, "Now we shall be harmed by foreign governments as well."

China's leaders constantly state that they will not be influenced by foreign pressure. But if Deng Xiaoping actually cared about foreign sanctions would he ever have ordered such a bloody crack-

down before hundreds of foreign reporters and cameramen?

The U.S. involvement in Panama has demonstrated how ineffective economic sanctions are against governments, even though their people suffer as their economies worsen.

CHRISTOPHER H. RHODES, Shanghai.

Undermining Gorbachev

In a news analysis on July 28, R. Jeffrey Smith reported that both President Bush and Defense Secretary Cheney supported the acquisition of 132 B-2 bombers because it would force "the Soviets to make costly improvements to radar air defenses." That this financial drain on the Soviets could drive Mr. Gorbachev from office and reinstitute a totalitarian dictatorship hostile to the United States seems to have escaped their concern. Then again, perhaps it hasn't. Perhaps the reinstitution of the Cold War is the familiar ground on which they wish to tread.

LARRY SHAPIRO, Calgary, Alberta.

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'Edward R. Who?': Shouts Across the Generation Gap

By Richard Reeves

SAG HARBOR, New York — Here are three stories from my summer, shouts across a generation gap:

1. I was at the National Archives in Washington two weeks ago, looking for some documents on the tenure of Edward R. Murrow as director of the U.S. Information Agency. Three people with the title "research counselor," two men and a

woman I took to be about 30 years old, asked the same question: "Murrow? How do you spell that? What did he do?"

A network television correspondent of my generation sent a young researcher out for some background on the civil rights turmoil of 25 years ago. The researcher came back and asked: "Who was Malcolm the Tenth?"

A few of us were sitting around talking of Woodstock and the new years of the Rolling Stones and Ringo Starr and Paul McCartney. A 17-year-old seemed bored and then surprised by the conversation, finally asking her mother: "Was Paul McCartney in a group before Wings?"

So it goes. America, I think, is divided more by generations than by geography. Is that 17-year-old in Washington more like the Washingtonians her mother's age or more like a 17-year-old in Montana or Missouri? The answer is obvious to me — and it is different from most other societies where people are less mobile and children are kept on shorter leashes.

Generation gaps, tensions, struggles and misunderstandings reflect both the glory and the frustration of being American and the great strengths and weaknesses of America itself. The drive of each generation to create itself as something separate and special is a source of tremendous energy — and even occasional new thinking. But the absence of national memory, amusing as it is, can be a very dangerous piece of business.

Another young researcher in New York this summer was sent into computer banks for data on "Saigon." He came back and said there was no such place. (All the references had been electronically changed to Ho Chi Minh City.) Those who don't understand Saigon may be doomed to go there and die in vain.

There has been a change in the relationships between American generations during the past couple of decades. The "gap" may be a little smaller because many parents are a bit hipper and both mothers and daughters are up to their necks in the homogenizing present-tense information discharged around-the-clock by television. But generational struggles are much more intense because so many of those same parents are so greatly determined to keep youth for themselves. Sons and daughters are torn between trying to be like their fathers and trying to be themselves. Now it's fathers who want to be like their sons. Young,

It is tougher being young today, I think. All the money and glamour and new entertainments around these days give kids more choices, but what I remember about being young was the pain and confusion of making choices between things with consequences I did not understand. Beyond that, we, the Americans who grew up in the '50s and '60s, have changed economic roles to embrace from our children's inheritance. They will have to pay off the national debt, which we have been using like a big MasterCard.

Two other economic realities have changed since I grew up. In my generation you could take charge of your own life early because: (1) You could work your way through college, and (2) You could buy a house.

My college tuition was \$800 a year, and even in 1960, I could earn quite a bit more than that doing summer and part-time work. My kids cannot earn \$8,774 a year, the average private college tuition these days. The down-payment on the first house I bought, in 1965, was \$6,000 — not an impossible sum, especially with some help from the parents.

They do not build them that way anymore. For many kids, including some of mine, the best way to get a house is going to be to wait for the old folks to pass on. But we all live longer now and the old folks don't feel or act that old anymore. Youth, it seems, is not being wasted on the young anymore. It is being used by the elders.

For those who don't know but do care: Edward R. Murrow was probably the most famous radio and television journalist of the 1940s and '50s; Malcolm X was a Black Muslim leader who defended the use of force in the civil rights movement; Paul McCartney was a member of a group called The Beatles.

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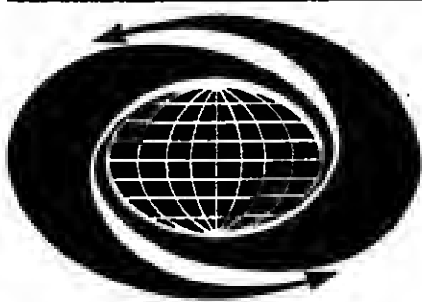
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INTERNATIONAL MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS



THE SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE
COSPONSORED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
AND
SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM
LONDON, NOVEMBER 16, 1989

THE CONFERENCE

The pace of international mergers and acquisitions activity has quickened dramatically in the past year. European companies have continued their spending spree in the U.S., while Europe, and especially the U.K., has become a corporate battlefield. In addition, Japan has now become a major buyer in Europe as well as in the U.S.

American strategies and financing techniques are now used in tandem with business methods indigenous to Europe and Japan, and the legal terrain has become increasingly complex.

These developments have placed international mergers and acquisitions high on the agenda of corporate executives and public officials throughout the industrialized world. This second annual conference will examine the forces and techniques behind today's wave of international acquisitions, and will look ahead at how the public and private sectors will act to shape future developments.

THE ISSUES

- The conference will deal with such issues as:
- What is the future of highly-leveraged acquisitions in the U.S. and Europe?
 - How will Japanese companies use acquisitions to position themselves for 1992?
 - How will continuing U.S. concerns over trade and competitiveness issues affect U.S. policy on foreign acquisitions in the U.S.?
 - What does Europe have to teach the U.S. about acquisitions strategies and techniques?

THE SPEAKERS

The distinguished group of speakers will include:

- Sir James Goldsmith
- Manfred Caspari, Director General, Competition Policy, European Commission
- Edith Cresson, Minister for European Affairs, France
- Joseph Flom, Partner, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, New York
- James Gulliver, Chairman, James Gulliver & Associates, London
- Jun Imanishi, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc., Tokyo
- Robert M. Kimmitt, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Washington D.C.
- Morris J. Kramer, Partner, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, New York
- Wm. Brian Little, General Partner, Forstmann Little & Co., New York
- Count Albrecht Matuschka, Chairman, Matuschka Gruppe, Munich
- Joseph Perella, Chairman of the Board, Wasserstein, Perella & Co., New York
- Piers von Simson, Director, S.G. Warburg Group plc, London
- Michael C. Stoddart, Chairman, Electra Investment Trust plc, London
- Pierre Suard, Chairman, Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, Paris
- Susumu Taketomi, Joint General Manager, Investment Banking Dept., The Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., Tokyo
- James D. Wolfensohn, President, James D. Wolfensohn Inc., New York

Herald Tribune

For full details of the conference
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Portugal	Esc. 29,000	29,240	16,000
Spain (mail)	Ptas. 32,000	22,600	17,600
—hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas. 32,000	22,600	17,600
—hand delivery Madrid	Ptas. 46,800	—	23,400
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr. 2,000	1,276	1,100
—hand delivery	S.Kr. 2,500	776	1,400
Switzerland	S.Fr. 455	455	255
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	\$ 470	Varies by country	260
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$ 620		340
Central/Latin America	\$ 540		295

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bonn Set to Approve Daimler Bid

By Richard E. Smith

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Helmut

Haussmann, West Germany's

economics minister, appears poised

to approve a 1.7 billion Deutsche

mark (\$855 million) takeover by

Daimler-Benz AG of Messer-

schmitt-Bölow-Blohm GmbH.

Such a takeover, the subject of

heated debate for more than two

years, would create West Ger-

many's largest industrial company

and one of the world's largest de-

fense and automotive concerns,

with annual sales of roughly 80

billion DM.

Neither the Economics Ministry

in Bonn nor Daimler-Benz in Stut-

gart has been willing to comment,

but political sources close to Mr.

Haussmann's Free Democratic

Party said a decision had been

made in favor of the takeover, add-

ing, however, that several condi-

tions would be attached.

Analysts have long expected

such a compromise, but warned

that the debate about creation of a

conglomerate with such over-

whelming dominance in key indus-

tries was likely to rage on.

Opponents of the deal, notably

those on the political left and free-

marketers of various casts, say it

may set a dangerous precedent and

lead to the creation of other con-

glomerates to dominate various in-

dustrial sectors. In that vein, the

West German Federal Cartel Of-

fice ruled in April against the take-

over, but Mr. Haussmann can

overturn that decision.

Those who support the takeover

claim that large companies domi-

nate the aerospace industry and a

West German concern will have to

be large to compete globally.

Mr. Haussmann's ministry has

been lobbied intensely by those on

both sides of the debate throughout

the spring and summer. Even with-

in his own party, there has been

strong disagreement. Many party

members are small businessmen

who distrust conglomerates.

Among the proposed conditions

for the takeover, the government

will reportedly require that Daimler-

Benz relinquish its holding in the

weapons-making company Kraus-

s-Maffei AG, while both MBB and

AEG, the electronics arm of Daim-

ler-Benz, would have to give up ac-

tivities in marine technology.

The Economics Ministry is

scheduled to make an official an-

nouncement on Friday, and Daimler-

Benz will hold a press confer-

ence on Monday. MBB said it will

wait until Friday or Monday to

comment.

■ Rights Issue Expected

Daimler-Benz AG will announce

a rights issue soon after it gets per-

mission to take over Messerschmitt-

Bölow-Blohm GmbH, Reuters re-

ported stock analysts as saying.

Daimler has already said it plans

a one-for-10 rights issue but market

rumors that the issue will be an-

nounced on Monday brought the

stock 13 DM lower to 838 DM.

(AP, Reuters)

FKI Won't Sell Operations in North America

Reuters

LONDON — FKI PLC

said Wednesday that it had

decided not to proceed with the

proposed sale of its North

American operations.

The company said the decision

had been reached because

recent difficulties in the U.S.

debt market had increased the

cost of financing for potential

buyers, and that in turn caused

them to lower their bid prices.

FKI said in a statement that

it considers that with order

books at a record level, the

continued flow of profits from

its North American subsidiary

outweighed the benefits to

FKI shareholders of a sale.

FKI used to be part of FKI

Babcock PLC, that company

recently spun off its FKI Bab-

cock Power & Projects unit to

form a new entity, Babcock

International Group PLC.

The spinoff and the planned

sale of the North American

unit would have left FKI's

Electrical Products group as

its only asset.

Analysts said in June that

the market was somewhat

skeptical that FKI would get

the price it was seeking for the

North American unit.

FKI's shares fell 10 pence to

110 pence in London after the

announcement.

Pact Is Reached on Sale of Texas Eastern Assets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Amerada Hess

Corp. and British Gas PLC an-

nounced Wednesday that they have

reached an agreement on the pur-

chase of the North Sea oil and gas

reserves of Texas Eastern Corp.

Amerada Hess and British Gas will

buy Texas Eastern North Sea for

\$961 million. But before the deal is

completed, Texas Eastern will sell

some of its oil and gas properties to

Enterprise Oil PLC for \$288 mil-

lion plus interest.

The agreement follows a recent

ruling by a British court that over-

turned a deal under which Enter-

prise would have bought all the

capital of Texas Eastern North Sea

for \$961 million.

A legal tangle had emerged when

Amerada Hess and British Gas

sought to purchase stakes in Texas

Eastern North Sea, which manages

Texas Eastern's operations in Brit-

ain. The two companies cited a

1965 agreement with Texas Eastern

to back their claims.

Texas Eastern, a wholly owned

subsidiary of Panhandle Eastern

Corp., has interests in 76 North Sea

exploration blocks as well as eight

producing oil and gas fields.

Amerada Hess will have about a

37 percent interest in the acquired

package, and British Gas will hold

a 63 percent stake.

Both companies said the agree-

ment represented a major step in

developing their North Sea oil and

gas businesses.

The majority of the reserves Enter-

prise will acquire are natural gas

and are expected to produce 30,000

barrels a day of oil equivalent in the

final four months of the year.

Analysts said the proportion of

the assets acquired by Enterprise

was higher than the 10 percent to

15 percent stake that the market

had expected. (Reuters, UPI)

■ Elf Plans North Sea Move

Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine,

the state-owned French oil compa-

ny, said Wednesday that it was

planning to rationalize its North

Sea oil and gas assets through a

program of swaps and disposals

over the next six months, Reuters

reported from Aberdeen, Scotland.

Pierre Moussel, managing direc-

tor of Elf Aquitaine's British unit,

said that the firm had accumulated

interests in 110 North Sea license

blocks.

"This is too many," he said. "We

are now entering a very elaborate

operation by which we dispose of

some of these interests or swap

them." An ideal target would be to

retain 70 to 80 blocks, he added.

Mr. Moussel said the operation,

which he hoped would be completed

by next spring, would not dimin-

ish Elf Aquitaine's commitment to

the North Sea, but would concen-

trate the company's exploration

activity and increase efficiency.

Elf Aquitaine greatly expanded its

North Sea interests when it

bought RTZ Corp.'s oil and gas

assets in May last year.

Elf Aquitaine also holds a 25

percent stake in Enterprise.

Stock analysts have frequently

mentioned Elf Aquitaine as a po-

tential bidder for Enterprise. Mr.

Moussel declined to comment on

such a move.

Businessman Is Extradited In Oil-Trading Fraud Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN, Switzerland — A Liech-

tenese businessman was extradited

Wednesday to West Germany, to

face charges of fraud in an alleged

oil-trading scandal, the Swiss ju-

stice ministry said.

West German authorities accuse

Khalil J. Ghattas of leading an il-

legal scheme that cost the Klockner

& Co. oil-trading house about 600

million Deutsche marks (\$301 mil-

lion), Swiss police arrested him in

March.

Mr. Ghattas, 58, controls the

Ghattas chain of gasoline stations in

Switzerland, which recently ran

into financial trouble after he built

them up in the 1970s.

He is charged with inciting a for-

mer chief dealer at Klockner into

massive speculation on interna-

tional oil markets. The company,

based in Duisburg, West Germany,

was taken over by Deutsche Bank

AG after running up huge losses

with the alleged dealings.

The bank bailed out Klockner

with an injection of 400 million

DM and is now the sole owner. It

is negotiating to sell the company to

Viel, a German industrial group.

(AP, Reuters)

Drexel Plea Is Expected Next Week

By Stephen Labaton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Drexel Burn-

ham Lambert Inc. will enter its

guilty plea on Monday to six felony

counts of mail and securities fraud,

according to people in the Justice

Department and at the investment

house.

The guilty plea would end eight

months of negotiations and appeals

over the plea-bargain agreement

disclosed in December.

As part of the settlement, Drexel

has agreed to pay fines and restitu-

tion of \$650 million. In a related

settlement with the Securities and

Exchange Commission, Drexel has

agreed to operations, selling its

retail brokerage and curtailing

other operations.

The criminal plea has been re-

peatedly postponed because of

challenges posed by Michael R.

Milken, former head of junk-bond

trading at Drexel, and his brother,

Lowell. The two have been indicted

on racketeering and securities-

fraud charges. A new, broader in-

dictment is expected in October.

Separately, Robert A. Freeman,

once a senior trader at Goldman,

Sachs & Co., pleaded guilty in New

York on Tuesday to charges that he

traded on insider information.

The plea had been expected since

August, when federal prosecutors

and Mr. Freeman announced that

they had reached a plea-bargaining

agreement to end the criminal side

of the three-year investigation.

Mr. Freeman, 47, told Judge

Pierre N. Levai that he knew he

acted improperly when he executed

trades in Beatrice Cos. stock in Jan-

uary 1986.

The trades followed indications

from Martin A. Siegel, a Kidder,

Peabody & Co. investment banker,

that a leveraged buyout of Beatrice

by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts &

Co. would be restructured at a low-

er price.

Federal Express Vows Not to Desert Forwarders

By Keith Bradsher

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Federal Express Corp.

is learning to greet customers in many

languages around the world, but some

have been unfriendly.

The company acquired Flying Tiger Line

for \$880 million in February and merged

operations with the 44-year-old carrier on Aug. 7.

The move gave Federal Express the right

to fly highly coveted international air-

freight routes to 21 countries, but it has also forced it

to deal with a class of merchants that it has mostly

driven out of business in the United States:

freight forwarders.

They own no planes and few trucks, but

contract out to deliver shipments for a custom-

er to virtually anywhere in the world.

Federal Express and its rivals have grown into

giant corporations by providing these services

directly to customers in the United States, while

operating their own planes as well.

But cultural and political barriers have

protected freight forwarders until now in the in-

ternational air-freight market, and Flying Tiger

has relied on them almost entirely.

Some freight forwarders are worried that

Federal Express will try to work around them.

dealing directly with corporate shippers to in-

crease its sales and profits.

Company executives are talking to forwarders

around the world to allay their concerns and are

SPORTS

Orioles Ride Ripken's Bat, A's Widen Gap Over Royals

Cal Ripken on Tuesday became the first shortstop to hit 20 home runs in eight consecutive seasons. He also doubled home the tie-breaking run in the seventh as the Baltimore Orioles beat the Cleveland Indians, 3-1.

"That was, in all honesty, luck," Ripken said of the two-out bloop hit that snapped a 1-1 tie.

After driving Steve Finley home to give Baltimore a 2-1 lead, Ripken scored when Larry Sheets also doubled.

The first-inning home run that separated Ripken from Ernie Banks was a line drive to left-center that center fielder Brad Komminsk caught above the wall before tumbling over the fence. Komminsk had the ball as he fell over the seven-foot (2.13-meter) fence but it came loose when he landed on a metal tarpaulin holder.

"From my vantage point I was out," Ripken said. "I thought he caught it cleanly, but then I saw an umpire signaling home run."

"My 20th homer? I'm still not sure what that means," Ripken said. "They say, 'Shortstop with 20 home runs. You can't split the game into defense and offense. When you come up to bat you're just a batter.'"

Ripken also became the first player to hit 20 or more home runs in each of the last eight seasons.

Tigers 10, Royals 2: In Detroit, the Tigers won their fifth straight as rookie Kevin Ritz pitched seven strong innings and Doug Strasser's two-run double keyed a six-run first.

Gary Pettis led off the Tigers' first with a single and scored when Alan Trammell lined a shot into the left-field corner. Fred Lynn drove in a run with a sacrifice fly. Scott Lusader singled home another and Strasser's double made it 5-0. Mike Heath's RBI single chased Tom Gordon.

Twins 8, Rangers 4: In Arlington, Texas, Carmen Castillo's second home run of the game, a two-run shot, triggered a tie-breaking four-run seventh. Castillo, whose solo homer in the fifth tied the score 2-2, hit another home run after Gene Larkin opened the seventh with a single. Al Newman and



The Royals' Bo Jackson whiffed with bases loaded: Goodbye bat.

Kirby Puckett added RBI singles later in the inning.

Blue Jays 6, White Sox 1: In Chicago, Toronto's Dave Stieb pitched a three-hitter over seven scoreless innings and beat Chicago for the 18th time in 22 decisions.

Manly Lee drove in two runs with a double and a single while Mookie Wilson had a pair of singles and scored twice. Wilson's single and Lee's double gave Toronto a 1-0 lead in the third inning. In the fourth, the Blue Jays loaded the bases on singles by Fred McGriff, Kelly Gruber and Tony Fernandez. In the fourth, McGriff scored as Pat Borders hit into a double play.

Athletics 13, Red Sox 1: In Oakland, Curt Young allowed one unearned run in five innings and Oakland scored four unearned runs in the third off Roger Clemens. The

Mets Stay Alive With 9th-Inning Defeat of Cubs

It was almost over for the New York Mets. They had blown a ninth-inning lead against the Chicago Cubs and were in danger of slipping 5½ games out of first place in the National League East with 25 games left.

But their worst nightmare didn't happen. Tim Lincecum doubled with one out in the ninth and scored on Juan Samuel's single, giving New York a 3-2 victory over Chicago Tuesday night.

"We had to beat them," the Mets' manager, Dave Johnson, said. "We can't let them think they can beat us."

St. Louis lost to Montreal, 6-2, so the four-team race in the NL East stands just where it did Monday morning.

New York began the night with a four-game losing streak. Sid Fernandez stopped it with a six-hitter. He had a 2-1 lead heading to the ninth, but Mark Grace doubled off the glove of a diving Samuel in center and later scored on Lloyd McClendon's sacrifice fly.

In the bottom of the ninth, Lincecum, batting for Fernandez, hit a drive that bounced off the fence and off center fielder Jerome Walton to a double. Pinch-runner Lou Thornton went to third on Gregg Jefferies' fly and Samuel lined a single to right.

Astros 3, Dodgers 2: In Houston, Glenn Wilson, who was acquired from Pittsburgh on Aug. 18, threw out Billy Bean at the plate to save a run in the fifth, and his single in the eighth drove in the winning run.

Reds 6, Giants 5: In Cincinnati, Ken Griffey hit a three-run home run to cap a five-run third as the Reds held on to snap San Francisco's five-game winning streak.

The Giants rallied from a 6-2 deficit for three runs in the eighth, highlighted by rookie Jim Weaver's two-run double. Matt Williams hit

a two-run home run for the Giants in the fourth.

Padres 7, Braves 5: In Atlanta, Tim Lincecum's pinch RBI single in the 10th broke a 5-5 tie and San Diego beat Atlanta for its 12th victory in 13 games.

Roberto Alomar led off the 10th with a single against Joe Boever, the Braves' fifth pitcher. Alomar went to second on Tony Gwynn's grounder, and after an intentional walk to Jack Clark, scored on Lincecum's single.

San Diego tied the score in the seventh when Mike Pagliaro led off with a single and later scored on a double by Alomar.

Expos 3, Cardinals 2: In St. Louis, a grand slam and five RBIs by Tim Lincecum, and strong pitching by Pascual Perez, breathed life into Montreal.

Wallace, who entered the game batting .189 against St. Louis, hit his fourth career grand slam and 12th homer of the season in the seventh inning. He had an RBI single in the first and a double in the ninth.

The Expos got 12 of their 14 hits and all six runs off Ken Hill. Lead-off man Tim Lincecum had four hits and scored two runs, and Wallace Johnson and Hubie Brooks had two hits apiece.

Pirates 3, Yankees 2: Bob Dener's sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth scored Ricky Jordan. The Pirates scored an unearned run in the first off Pat Combs, who was making his major-league debut.

Pennant Races

Fourteen teams still have a chance. There's a pennant race in every division. It's shaping up as one of the best finishes in 20 years. To find out who plays whom, and where, in the home stretch, see Scoreboard on the facing page.

Still No Prime Time Payoff for Super Bowl MVP

By Denis Collins
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The new Jerry Rice doesn't wear his hair in poodle fluffs or geometric swirls. And the new Jerry Rice doesn't complain that racism has deprived him of million-dollar endorsement contracts. The new Jerry Rice just catches footballs and drops anything that reminds him of his Super Bowl season was spoiled.

"Hey, it's a new year. All of that's behind me now," Rice said recently. "I'm starting over this year."

Starting over? After 11 catches for 215 yards and a clutch touchdown and an MVP award in the Super Bowl after dominating the playoffs and proving that he is the best receiver in football? It would not seem a season to run from.

But last season Jerry Rice discovered that stardom does not guarantee celebrity, and the realization stung him. How come, he wondered publicly, didn't he get to go to Disneyland? And why weren't the car dealers and clothing stores bidding for his endorsements?

"Right now, the way things are looking, I'm not going to get anything out of being MVP... If it were Joe Montana, Dwight Clark, it would have been headlines all over," Rice said just three days after the Super Bowl. Asked if

racism was to blame, Rice added, "Yeah, I would say so."

The reaction to Rice's complaint was loud and emotional. Fans wrote letters to newspapers and clogged radio sports talk shows for months. Most seemed offended, even hurt, by Rice's statements, especially the contention that he was not as popular as some other receivers because he was black.

Disneyland, they argued, prearranges its "I'm going to Disneyland" promotion only with opposing quarterbacks. And didn't the Washington Redskins' Doug Williams, a black quarterback, get that commercial the year before?



Jerry Rice: 'I matured a little.'

to look good," explained Rice. "My pants have to fit a certain way, my jersey, my towel. That way I feel I'm ready to play."

If Rice is underrated by advertisers and some fans, he is financially well-served for his work. He will be paid \$950,000 this season and \$5.05 million over the next five years.

Tim McKeever, the 49er cornerback, says Rice is a "prototype" receiver. "He's the type of receiver that the computer spits out. You feed it all the data of the ideal receiver and it spits out Jerry Rice."

NFL on TV

Following are the television channels that plan to broadcast taped games or highlights from the National Football League, as supplied by Trans World Entertainment, a corporation with the NFL. Check local listings for times and dates. The season begins Sept. 10.

Australia: ABC
Belgium: Canal Plus
Britain: Channel 4, Screensport
Denmark: TV2
France: Canal Plus
Hong Kong: TVB
Ireland: RTÉ
Italy: RAI (Canale 5)
Japan: NHK, NTV
Malaysia: ADN
Netherlands: Veronica
Scandinavia: ScanSat-TV3
Spain: TV3 (Galicia), ETS (Madrid)
Thailand: TV2
West Germany: Tele 5

When Rice turns on the television, he sees less talented players hawking cars and beer and he wonders why no one is interested in hearing his pitch. The same competitive nature that drives him on the field, asks him to ask where is the prime time payoff?

Denny Green, the former 49ers receivers coach who left to take the head job at Stanford, understands Rice's frustration. But Green, who is black and a friend of Rice's, also understands the cult of personality in the advertising business.

"They seem to focus on just a couple key players," said Green. "You don't see as many football players in commercials as before. Jerry Rice will get the attention he deserves. You've got to remember Jerry is just 26 years old. He's still a young player."

BOOKS

ITALIAN DAYS

By Barbara Grizzuti Harrison, 479 pages. \$22.95. Weldonfeld & Nicolson, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Eva Hoffman

ITALY has been all things to all men and women, and it would seem difficult, after the volumes of good and great writing inspired by that fabulous and fabled country, to see or show it afresh. But as Barbara Grizzuti Harrison's charming and intelligent book once again demonstrates, Italy seems to be inexhaustible, and to each turn of a writer's sensibility, it yields new aspects and new stimulus.

On one level, "Italian Days" is a highly literate travelogue. Making her way from Milan across to Venice, then down through Florence, Rome and Naples to Calabria and the southernmost parts of the peninsula, Grizzuti Harrison gives descriptions of standard sights and her favorite discoveries that are satisfyingly replete with historical lore and quirky fact.

The spirits of Montaigne, Goethe, Stendhal, Hawthorne and Henry James, among others, hover over her narrative, and Grizzuti Harrison generously interweaves the impressions of these illustrious fellow travelers into her own.

As a ciccone, Grizzuti Harrison is a vivacious companion, the completely engaged traveler who indulges her preferences (especially, for food, which she describes with a brio that alternately verges on picaresque and comedy), and who is willing to give vent to her antipathies.

Milan, which she dillies, brings out her best, as she mocks its modishness, its thirst for glamour, its faultlessly dressed matrons, its cultists and its gurus.

But more than a sophisticated guide, "Italian Days" is an account of a deepening encounter, of the way a sensibility enters into a culture and a culture acts upon the psyche and the mind.

Grizzuti Harrison, a journalist as well as the author of a novel and three books of nonfiction, is the daughter and granddaughter of Italian immigrants, and Italy, for her, is clearly a sort of home place for the imagination, a country that tests and expands her sense of human possibilities and that catalyzes the most personal longings, hopes and associations.

She hardly forgoes her journalistic skepticism, and she gives full due to the less palatable aspects of Italy's recent, wartime history, and the harassments of its contemporary life. But mostly these essays arise from the faculty of love rather than detached observation, and they are lyrical rather than acerbic in tone.

This Italy is new because it is so intensely felt. Grizzuti Harrison renders Italian landscapes, climates and architecture with a precision, but often almost ecstatic, appreciation of their sensuousness, moods and beauty.

Rome, especially, seems to hold out

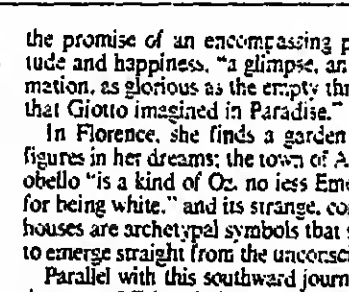
BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

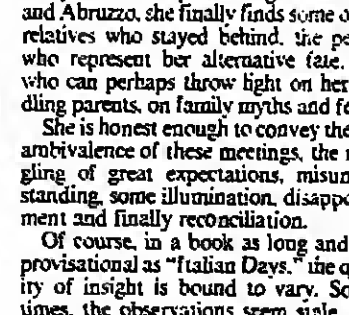
A few bridge experts seem to have acquired a grip on the game by osmosis, but for the vast majority, learning that way makes as much sense as a non-driver limping into a car and hoping to find out how to take it on the highway. Some learn the game by taking lessons, informally or formally, and need teachers who are friendly, helpful and knowledgeable. One of the most experienced teachers in New York City is Edith Schrago.

Schrago has taught small groups for 12 years. When her teaching time permits, she takes part in rubber bridge games, in one of which she pushed to an aggressive, no-trump contract, and received a near lead. The spade king was the only convenient entry to the closed hand and now it is preserved as long as possible. Schrago took five red-suit winners in the auction, and led the club king. East played the ace, and West won with the ace. The club suit was returned, and South paused to consider. The early play had shown that East had begun with 10 red cards and West with 10 black cards. It was likely that both black-suit finesses were working, but Schrago saw that she could guard against the possibility that East began with a doubleton club jack. She put up the king in dummy, crossed to the spade king and cashed her red-suit winners. As expected, this squeezed West in the black suits and the slam was made. Notice that it would not have helped West to hold up the club ace. He would still have been defenseless when South took the spade king and the red-suit winners.

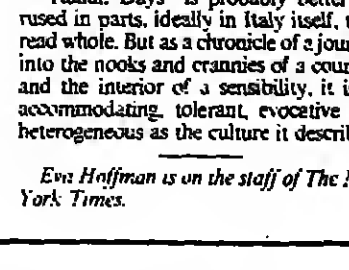
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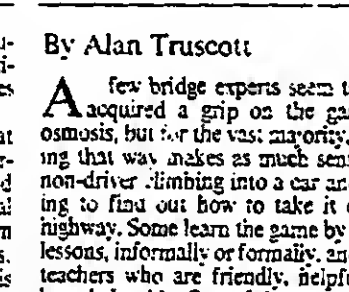
BEETLE BAILEY



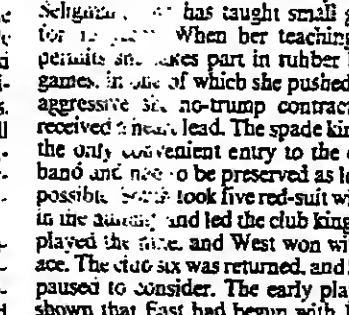
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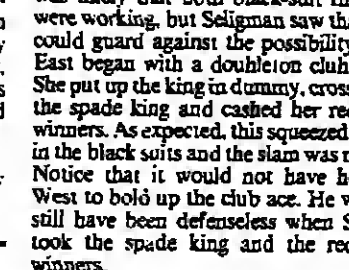
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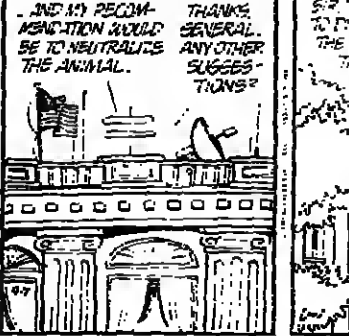
REX MORGAN



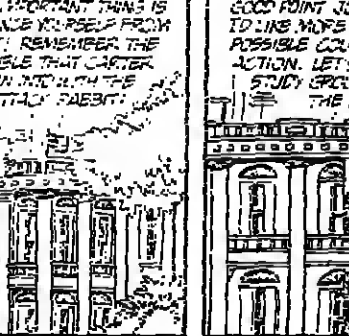
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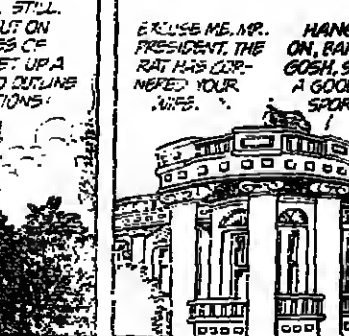
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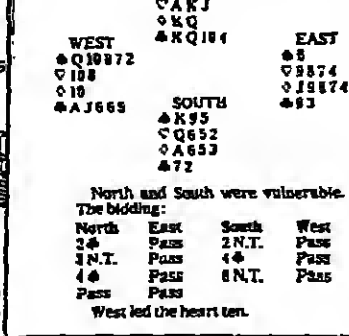
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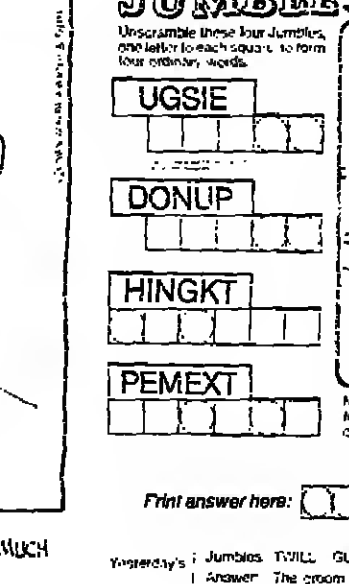
JUMBLE



THE ROYALS



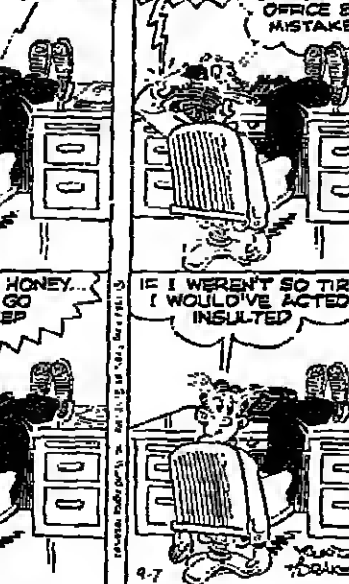
THE METS



THE CUBS



THE GIANTS



THE REDS



THE PADRES



THE BRAVES



THE EXPOS

